The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE MONETARY TROUBLES.

The Excitement Subsiding in New York.

THE BACK OF THE PANIC BROKEN.

Business Checked for the Want of Exchange.

CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati Bankers Holding on to their Currency.

Affairs in New York City—Statement by Mr. Howes.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Mr. Howes, of the firm of Howes & Macy, suspended, says they "have not borrowed a dollar, and did not intend to borrow one. We have plenty of the very best securities, but we do not propose to sacrifice them at the prices now current. The fa of the mater is, a general suspension of large banking institutions has become a necessity, and the sooner it takes place the better. The small houses can afford to hold out perhaps, but larger ones must suspend or go under. People who bring their money to us and expect to get three per cent. interest, must not think that we put it into a corner to look at. Not we invest it, and we cannot convert our investments on the jump without great damage to ourselves. At any rate we don't purpose to be the authors of our own ruin, so our depositors will have to wait."

Mr. McCulloch's Views.

Mr. McCulloch, ex Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of a conversation, said "that the only course to be pursued for safety now is a bold one, free alike from fear or excitement. The suspension of Henry Clews & Co. I regard as very unfortunate. That firm I have understood to have been a very successful one, and doing a large business. In my judgment it would have been well if its friends had prevented such an occurrence at all hazards. The failure of one house of its prominence does incalculable harm by weakening the sense of security in the public mind. Men get to that stage of uncertainty in which they say, 'to whom dare we lend?'"

Purchase of Foreign Exchange Suggested.

A number of foreign exchange bankers in this city have suggested to the Government at Washington the purchase of foreign exchange, as a measure of relief for the stringency of the currency market. The suggestion is said to be now under consideration by the Treasury officers. The following explanation of the terms of the suggestion is made: "The foreign bankers of New York offer these terms to the Loan Committee of the Clearing House Association: 'We will sell our sixty day bills on London, and take in payment loan certificates. We propose to take these certificates to our bank and place them to our credit. We will then buy the bills on Europe drawn against the shipment of produce, and draw our checks therefor on your banks, payable through the Clearing House. We thus obviate the necessity of having greenbacks in forwarding the grain and produce now filling our market. Relief can be given in this way without increasing the demand for greenbacks.'"

The Excitement Subsiding.

No additional failures have been reported, and notwithstanding the disappointment felt at the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hoped confidence, which received so severe a shock on Monday, will soon be restored. There was less apparent excitement on the street to-day than on any other day since Thursday last. As usual, a crowd of brokers and their clerks collected in front of the Stock Exchange, but the number was smaller than on previous days, and the general tone of conversation was calm and rational. The action of Secretary Richardson in stopping the purchase of bonds and in refusing to anticipate the five per cent. bonds of 1874, due January 1st, was eagerly discussed, and so far as could be ascertained, met with but moderate approval. While some express great anxiety for the future, there are many conservative men who are of the opinion that the associated banks are fully able to hold their own, and that the back of the panic has at last been broken.

The Stock Exchange still remains closed, and common report is that it will not be reopened till Monday in any event, and possibly not then, but there shall be a marked improvement in the condition of financial matters. All clearings this morning were satisfactorily made.

The Stock Exchange Recommendations.

The committee of the Clearing House, appointed to consider the communication from a committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday, have not yet taken action in regard to it, but the chairmen of the two committees had a conference on the subject this morning. A prominent bank President said to day that he believed the banks were working smoothly, and thought it doubtful if the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange committee would be adopted.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The views of those prominent in the dry goods trade are encouraging in the greatest degree. Business is about as good this month as it was during the same time last year, and shows hardly any more of a falling off than would properly accompany the end of the season. A few buyers hold back, and, indeed, the merchants do not care to sell except to parties of whose stability they are well assured, but affairs go on in the ordinary grooves very much as usual. A meeting of several of the dry goods men was held at Claflin's last week, at which they resolved to stand by each other. It was agreed to deposit as usual with their bankers, an arrangement having been effected whereby they can draw what money they require for business purposes as heretofore. The arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

The Produce Market.

A general conversation with dealers at the Produce Exchange to-day shows that the market for flour, breadstuffs, petroleum and naval stores remains in a nominal state. Dealers cannot act in diligently or make future contracts while the present uncertainty continues, and consequently transactions are limited. The grain trade is quiet, the absence of a market for commercial exchange checking business to a great extent. On this account receivers are unable to dispose of their merchandise to shippers, and the current has set back to the West. Large amounts of grain arrived here, which were intended for shipment, and now remain in warehouses in consequence of the inability to negotiate foreign exchange. By anticipating the payment of the bonds of 1874, some dealers think the Government will afford a means of relief, as about two-thirds of this class of bonds are held abroad. Leading grain merchants state that the lock-up of currency has acted on trade in three ways: First—It has put a stop to the moving of crops in the West, and has delayed consignments on the way; second—It has caused a fall in the prices of breadstuffs in New York, although not to any very great extent; third—It has seriously embarrassed exporters from this city to Europe, who cannot sell their exchange on Europe, and whose shipping operations are thus summarily suspended.

A Plan for Relief.

The Produce Exchange to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The critical condition of the commercial interests of the country requires immediate relief by the removal of the block in negotiating foreign exchanges, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury the following plan for relief in the extraordinary emergency: First, that currency be immediately issued to banks or bankers upon satisfactory evidence that gold has been placed in special deposit in the Bank of England by their correspondents in London to the credit of the United States, to be used solely in purchasing commercial bills of exchange, and that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are respectfully requested to order the immediate prepayment of the outstanding loan of the United States due January 1st, 1874.

Arrival of Gold.

The steamship Cambria brought $32,500 in gold.

New Haven, Ct.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., September 25.—The managers of the savings banks in this city have voted it prudent to require notice of the withdrawal of large deposits, but continue to pay small sums on demand. Thus far there has been no run upon any of the savings banks, National banks, State banks, Trust companies or private bankers in the city, but the course of the savings banks has been followed to protect borrowers and depositors alike. Every savings bank in the city has a handsome surplus above its liabilities, and depositors feel no uneasiness.

Meeting of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

CHICAGO, September 25.—The Clearing House Association held an important meeting last night to consider the financial situation. After an animated discussion, which lasted till near one o'clock, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank, was adopted:

Resolved, By the Chicago Clearing House Association of the city of Chicago, That until further action, and in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in New York and other cities, and the difficulty of converting balances into currency, and on the advice of the Bank Examiner, its members be recommended and authorized to suspend currency payments on any large demands made upon them, either from country banks or over their counters.

A number of bankers opposed such a course, claiming that the Chicago banks, being in a sound condition, could go on paying, and thus aid general business. The resolution was finally adopted unanimously.

The Situation in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—The Cincinnati Clearing House has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the protection of our commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing a demand of currency from the banks and bankers of this city, we do hereby agree to adopt substantially the plan adopted in New York, viz.: They will not pay out currency on checks except for small sums, to be optional with the banks upon whom they are drawn; but they will certify checks drawn on balances in their hands, payable through the Clearing House only.

Each member of the Clearing House Association is required to deposit such a sum in approved securities as will at all times cover the amount of his clearings; Government bonds are secured at their par value; railroads and other stock and bonds and bills receivable, are received at seventy-five per cent. off, the value being fixed on them by the committee. Loan certificates are issued by the committee, which certificates can only be used in the settlement of balances between the banks, and are not negotiable. The committee appointed to carry into effect and supervise its workings are Wm. Hooper, R. R. Springer, W. A. Scarborough, Jason Evans and Oliver Perin.

The Panic in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, September 25.—Money is so stringent here that no obligations are contracted, and all business is limited in amount. There is some demand for cotton at low figures, but the difficulty in negotiating exchange stops sales, and relief from that source is slow in coming. Factors would at any moment accept low rates for most of the articles of produce. Paper falling due is renewed in full or with a small payment on account, and the creditors are disposed to be indulgent. No failures have been reported. The banks pay checks as usual, and there has not been the first symptom of a run.

Suspensions.

MEMPHIS, September 25.—There is great excitement in this city on account of the suspension of the banks, caused by their inability to realize on their securities in New York. The First National Bank and De Soto Bank have suspended.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 25.—The National Exchange Bank, Merchants and Planters National Bank of Augusta, and Planters Loan and Savings Banks have suspended. The run on the banks has been heavy, especially this morning. Cotton is coming in freely, but there is no money to move it.

DETROIT, MICH., September 25.—The run on the savings banks was quite extensive to-day. They all insist upon thirty day notices for large amounts. David Preston & Co., and F. L. Seitz & Co., bankers, have suspended.

Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., September 25.—The panic has entirely subsided, and there is no visible excitement in the street. The bank officers this morning unanimously resolved to adopt the system of issuing loan certificates, as now in operation in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, so as to give relief to the community. The reported failure of McIlvaine & Co., of Petersburg, is contradicted.

Conference in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The conference between the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to day lasted nearly two hours. There was a full and complete exchange of views on the prevailing financial troubles and the propriety of further action by the Government. It seems certain that the determination was reached and concurred in by all present that the Government should not use any part of the legal tender reserve to purchase additional bonds, although this reserve may be temporarily encroached upon for the absolute wants of the Government, but then not to any great extent, and not with any view to inflate the currency, as the Secretary, even if forced by circumstances to put out any portion of the legal tenders beyond the $300,000,000, will, as he did in the first three or four months of his administration, reduce the amount to that standard again at the earliest and most practicable time. The present understanding is that the Department believes it has helped the bankers as far as the public service and consistency will admit, so that at present there is no intention of issuing additional instructions for bond purchases.

Rumors have reached Washington from the South, as well as New York and other places, that the Secretary of the Treasury has advised the temporary suspension of all banks; but there is not the slightest indication that such a policy has or will be advised. Secretary Richardson asserts that further than helping the banks by the bond purchases which have been made he has nothing to advise, and only looks to the interests of the Government.

Precautions in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—A meeting this morning of all the Presidents in the city except two, resolved to pay no checks for more than one hundred dollars, all larger checks to be certified, the arrangement to continue for thirty days. This action they consider precautionary to prevent a drain.

LAKE DISASTER.

The Schooner Whiting Ashore off Grand Haven, Mich.—Two Men Drowned.

GRAND HAVEN, September 25.—The schooner Whiting went ashore during the night. Since daylight it has been blowing a terrible gale from the west. The vessel was heavily loaded with salt. The deck is even with the water. About nine o'clock the Captain and one man leaped into the water, and to the amazement of an assembled crowd succeeded in reaching the beach. Soon after this one of the lifeboats was launched by the crew of five men, put off from shore, but before reaching the schooner she filled and capsized. One of the brave crew, named Coffee, a resident of Grand Haven, was drowned. The tug Miranda then started with the life boat and one yawl towed astern, and succeeded in dropping the yawl along side the schooner. The four men jumped from the rigging into the boat, greeted by the cheers of thousands of spectators. The next moment the yawl parted under the schooner's bobstay, and rolled over. Three of the sailors again succeeded in reaching the rigging. The other was seen for a moment, when an immense breaker swept the poor fellow out of sight. The tug came into port, righted the boats, and again started for the relief of the men. Again the boat got to the vessel's side, but was swamped before the men could leave the rigging.

5:30 P. M.—The tug Miranda succeeded in getting alongside the schooner Whiting, and took off the three men.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

THE Franklin county Fair "raked in" $10,829.87.

IT took 2,700 dozen of eggs and a ton and a half of butter to run one of Ironton's hotels for a year.

THE Mercer county fair proved a grand success, and Gen. Pierce of Sharpsville carried off the prize for thoroughbred cattle.

THE residence of A. Earey, at Groveport Franklin county, was entered by burglars, recently, who captured $190 and a valuable gold watch and chain.

A 1,200 DIAMOND PIN was stolen from W. W. Morgan, bareback rider in Howes' circus, at Dayton, on Wednesday of last week, in his room at the Phillips House.

IN Clyde, recently, a young son of Mr. and Mrs. Lockard fell from the second story of their dwelling, and, striking on a picket fence, one of the pickets penetrated to its lungs, causing his death in a few days afterward.

A BIG BULL, doubtless excited by the New York panic, raced through the streets and gardens of Newark, the other day, finally bringing up in an open cistern. He was hauled out the next morning in a somewhat subdued state of mind.

RECENT incorporations are: The Muskingum Valley Coal Company, capital $75,000; Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Toledo, $70,000; Mansfield Savings Bank, $65,000; Knox County Savings Bank, $50,000; State Council of Ohio of the United Order of Mechanics, and the consolidation of the Cincinnati and Great Northern Railroad companies of Ohio and Michigan.

LET. WHITNEY, keeper of a house of prostitution in Dayton, on Wednesday afternoon attacked Frank Justice, local editor of the *Journal*, on account of an item that appeared in that paper. She dealt him two or three blows with a cowhide. He broke his cane over her head, and then clutched her and held her till the police placed her under arrest. The affair created great excitement.

ON Monday morning a young man named John Barr, while at work oiling the shafting at the Juniata rolling mills, met with a terrible accident. He was caught by the sleeve in one of the cogs and whirled around the shafting at a terrible velocity. Before the machinery was stopped, his right arm was torn from its elbow and dropped upon the floor; both his legs were terribly mangled. His left leg was smashed to jelly and the right was fractured at the thigh in two places. One of his legs was amputated. He can not recover.

MARSHAL W. BROWN, aged about sixty-seven years, met with a terrible death at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, on the 3d. Mr. Brown was living with Mr. Henry Bissel, and on the morning of his death he went to look for a bull which had been missing for a couple of days. Not returning at noon a search was made, resulting in finding the dead body of Brown, nearly naked, mangled in a most shocking manner, and presenting a fearful sight. The supposition is that Mr. Brown, on finding the bull, attempted to drive the animal home, when the brute turned upon him, tossed, gored and trampled him to death. The bull had given evidences of crossness, but was not considered a dangerous animal.

THE older inhabitants of Columbiana county have organized a Pioneer Association for the purpose of collecting and preserving items of history pertaining to the county. They held their annual meeting at New Lisbon, on the 13th inst., at which the President of the Association, Mr. H. H. Gregg, delivered an interesting address. He related many incidents in the history of the county since its organization in 1803, to the present time. He alluded to the first court held in the county, at which the jury sat on a log to make out their verdict, to some of the first criminal cases, Indians in the county, the first paper publish ed there, and some of the means of travel and ways of living in early times. The next annual meeting will be held at Salem in September, 1874, at which persons are appointed to report on the following topics pertaining to the county: 1. Individual recollections of old pioneers; 2. The educational history; 3. The military; 4. The manufacturing history; 5. The official history; 6. The statistical history; 7. The newspaper history; 8. The legal history.

—A Cabinet meeting will be held in Washington to-day.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Construction of Wills—Choosing Commissioners of Apportionment—The State Printer's Account—The State Capital—Revision and Adjustment.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1873.

President Walker called the Convention to order at 9½ o'clock, and the minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS.

Mr. Alricks offered the following resolution: "That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of reporting a section to the purport that in the construction of wills where the ancestor takes a preceding freehold estate, the remainder may be devised to the heirs or issue, in fee, as purchasers, if such is the intention of the testator." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Convention then proceeded to consider Mr. Buckalew's proposition for the choosing of Commissioners of Apportionment presented yesterday, after the close of our report, as follows:

At the session of the General Assembly next after the adoption of this Constitution, Commissioners of Apportionment shall be chosen, whose duty it shall be to divide the State into Senatorial districts, and counties containing over 100,000 into Representative districts, in conformity with the provisions of the two next preceding sections. The Senate shall choose four and the House of Representatives eight of said Commissioners; each Senator and each Representative voting for one-half of the number to be chosen by his House. The said Commissioners shall severally possess all the qualifications required of members of the State Senate; shall be sworn or affirmed to support and obey this Constitution, and to perform their duties with fidelity, and shall be ineligible to an election to either House under an apportionment made by them for a period of five years. The assent of nine of their number shall be necessary to an apportionment, which, when made, shall be certified by them to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be published under his direction with the general laws of the State.

Commissioners of Apportionment shall in like manner be chosen and appointed by the two Houses to make apportionments based upon each future decennial census of the United States, whose qualifications, duties and powers shall be the same as those of the Commissioners above mentioned, who shall take and subscribe like oath or affirmation, and be subject to like ineligibility for legislative service, and who shall form such apportionment as shall be authorized by the Constitution by a like vote and assent of three-fifths of their number.

Messrs. J. P. White (Allegheny), Darlington, White (Indiana), Niles, Struthers and Hunna opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Kaine, Woodward and De France advocated it.

A vote was then taken and Mr. Buckalew's amendment was rejected. Yeas, 46; nays, 57.

Mr. Cuyler offered the following amendment:

At the session of the General Assembly next after the adoption of this Constitution, the Legislature shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts, and at the general election next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution the qualified electors of counties in which separate Representative Districts are authorized shall, in every such county, elect seven commissioners for the purpose of establishing such districts in such county, but no elector shall vote for more than four of such commissioners. Apportionment into Representative Districts shall be made in like manner, immediately after each decennial census of the United States.

This substitute was divided and finally lost by a large majority.

Mr. Hall sent up a substitute, which was rejected—ayes, 42; nays, 53.

General Harry White's original proposition was slightly amended, and passed by a vote of 49 to 44, as follows:

The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeable to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Benjamin Singerly's Account.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the report of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures on the bill rendered by Mr. Benjamin Singerly, printer to the Convention, was taken up for consideration. Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) defended Mr. Singerly, and felt that he should have a hearing before this Convention.

A motion was made to postpone the subject for the present, but it was defeated, and, as we close, the discussion was in progress on the report of the committee and Mr. Singerly's memorial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1873.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mr. McVeagh moved to take up article twenty-three, relative to State capital, as follows:

"No law changing the present location of the Capital of the State at Harrisburg shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors at a general election, and ratified and approved by them."

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Allegheny, moved an amendment, that after the year 1876 the seat of Government of this commonwealth shall be in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hanna thought that this was a matter of legislation, and that it should be left to the General Assembly to determine.

Mr. Hazzard considered that this was a great city, and under the revised Constitution she would probably have the prospects and facilities of corruption increased. He believed that if the capital was removed to Minnequa (laughter) it would be in a more healthy location and far from the evil influences of large cities. As it is now, he got tired Harrisburg or Philadelphia.

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that in the passage of this amendment we would trespass on the rights of the people, whose representatives in the General Assembly should decide the question. He was opposed to the section.

Mr. Smith's amendment was lost by a decided vote.

The Committee then rose, and Mr. Bailey, Chairman, reported that the original section had been passed in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 52 to 22.

On motion, the second reading of the article was then proceeded with, and ayes and nays were called on its passage, resulting—ayes 61, nays 31.

REVISION AND ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. Buckalew, from the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, reported, in the absence of Mr. Knight, on the article on Declaration of Rights. The Convention then proceeded to consider the amendments made by the committee.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

CANONSBURG distributes its mail through a female.

THE oldest man in Johnston is John Weakland, aged eighty-four years.

THE Postoffice at Portage, Cambria county, has been changed to Loreman.

THE Monongahela Valley railroad is nearly finished through Little Washington.

THE Cambria Iron Company announces a dividend of six per cent., payable on the first of October.

AN Erie husband offers ten dollars reward for the return of his wife, dead or alive, who had wandered away in a fit of temporary insanity.

GEORGE BRATTON, a brakeman on the local freight between Tyrone and Clearfield, was killed the other day at Bigler Station by falling between the cars and being run over.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD and troupe had a small audience at Phœnixville last week. The *Miners' Journal* says the citizens are saving their money for some high-toned entertainment, like a circus.

AT a meeting of the school directors of Waynesburg last week, Mr. Lyon Gordon was elected principal of the Union school, and Misses Mary Worley, Cal. Wallace, and Lyda Hedge selected as assistants.

DIPHTHERIA of a very fatal type is prevailing in portions of Blair county. Recently six deaths ensued from persons drinking out of a tin cup that had been used by a young man who had previously died from that disease.

GEORGE PASTORIUS, working at Night Cap, between Miller Farm and Titusville, was very badly hurt on Tuesday by the temper screw of the derrick at which he was at work falling upon him and striking him in the back.

ON Tuesday night Porter & Cresseis grocery, also the bridge toll-house on the west side of the Allegheny river, at Emlenton, were destroyed by fire. The bridge was saved with difficulty. Loss about $1,000.

SAMUEL TROY of Brady, Clearfield county received thirty-six dollars bounty the other day for three wolves which he had dispatched, that had infested the neighborhood and had caused much discomfiture to the people.

ON Tuesday of last week, the first nine of the Megantic Base Ball club, of Indiana, and the Southside club of Punxsutawney, played a match game, on the grounds of the latter club, resulting in a victory for the Meganties by a score of 33 to 21.

THE oldest citizen of Butler is David Dougal, Esq., who was born on the 23d of September, 1778, and is, therefore, in the ninety-sixth year of hit age. He is yet in the enjoyment of perfect good health, and his conversation is interesting to all who seek his society.

GEORGE LONG, while engaged in digging at an embankment in Punxsutawney on Tuesday last asked a little boy to hand him down a pick. The little fellow did as requested and by accident let it fall, the point of the tool penetrating the brain and inflicting fatal injuries.

AT the semi-annual election of officers for Cussewega Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 163, of Titusville, held on Wednesday evening, September 24th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Sachem, Levi Feilerman, Senior Sagamore, J. Miller; Junior Sagamore, W. C. Plummer; Chief of Records, C. J. Miller; Keeper of Wampum, N. Grossmeyer.

THE following list is given of the county Agricultural Fairs now being held or about to be held in Pennsylvania: Huntingdon, at Huntingdon, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of October; Cumberland county, Carlisle, on the 7th, 8th and 9th, of October; Perry, at Newport, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Adams, at Gettysburg, September 23d, 24th and 25th; Bucks, at Newton, September 24th and 25th; Chester, at Westchester, October 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th; Bucks, at Doylestown, October 7th, 8th 9th and 10th; Lehigh, at Allentown, September 30th and October 1st, 2d and 3d; Northumberland, at Turbotville, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Chester, at Oxford, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Union, at Burgettstown, October 7th, 8th and 9th; Indiana, at Indiana, September 30th and October 1st and 2d; Clarion, September 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th; Snyder, September 30th and October 1st and 2d; State Fair, at Erie, September 30th and October 1st, 2d and 3d.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

Government Buildings in Pittsburgh.

The Site Selected by a Majority of the Commission Not Acceptable.

The Commission Relieved of any Further Trouble.

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Hon. A. B. Mullett, United States Supervising Architect of Government Buildings, to-day notified, by letter, Mr. Joseph Dilworth, chairman of your Government Building Commission; that the site selected by a majority of them, for the proposed new Government buildings, was not acceptable to the Government, and that the Commission was relieved from any further negotiations.

D. D. C.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Erie Railway Meeting.

LONDON, September 25.—The meeting called by President Watson to consider the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company, took place to-day, and was attended by one thousand persons, many Americans being present. The meeting is described as a very stormy one. A resolution of thanks to President Watson was adopted, and the names of Bischoffsheim and Henry were greeted with a stream of mingled hisses and cheers. Mr. Watson, in an explanation of the affairs of the company, said there was some apparent dubiousness about the accounts, but he believed they were correct. They wanted thirty millions immediately to finish important improvements already commenced, and the laying of a third rail.

PORTUGAL.

Vessels From Hull, Eng., Quarantined.

LISBON, September 25.—The health authorities of this port have ordered that a strict quarantine be enforced on all vessels coming from Hull, England, on account of the reported prevalence of cholera. There are no other English ports included in the order.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Cartagena.

MADRID, September 25.—It is expected that the bombardment of Cartagena will be reopened on Saturday or Sunday next. The insurgent men-of-war in the harbor are unable to move, their engineers refusing to serve any longer.

BY MAIL.

German Exactions from France.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The London *Times* of the 12th has the following telegram:

VIENNA, September 11.—An incident occurred yesterday which happily did not become publicly known, or it might have produced much excitement. At eleven o'clock, at a moment when the financial question was believed to be entirely settled, the Germans suddenly declared that they had accurately estimated what was due them, and if the million was not paid they would prolong the occupation. The matter was immediately referred to the Government, and upon a message from Versailles, the Recorder of Taxes at Verdun this morning paid the sum claimed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1873.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York reassembled this morning. After the morning prayer, Rev. Mr. Haight called the Convention to order. The Secretary of State was among the delegates present. The report of the Committee of Incorporation and Admission of Churches was read. The application of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin was referred back to the applicant. A Standing Committee, Missionary Committee and Synodal Deputies to the General Convention were then elected.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh was introduced to the Convention by Bishop Potter, who then assumed the office of President and delivered his annual address.

The afternoon session of the Convention commenced by reading and accepting the reports of committees, after which the usual regular committees were elected.

A resolution setting forth the ability and worthiness of the late Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson was unanimously adopted. The presiding Bishop delivered a few remarks The regular closing church service was performed, the Bishop pronouncing the benediction, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 26, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The storm centre on Wednesday night over Northern Wisconsin has moved northeastward into Canada, accompanied by brisk and high southwest winds; cloudy weather and rain over the upper lake region, but succeeded by clear and clearing weather during Thursday. Generally light rain has fallen in the Ohio valley, lower lake region, Middle States and North Atlantic States. Partly cloudy and threatening weather and light to fresh southerly winds are now prevailing over the East and Middle Atlantic States. The pressure has diminished over the Northwest, with winds shifting to fresh and brisk southerly.

Probabilities for To day.

For New England, winds will veer to westerly, with clearing weather.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, clear and cooler weather and winds gradually shifting to southerly and easterly.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, general and fresh winds, mostly from the southeast and south, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain on the coast and lower Mississippi Valley.

From the lower Ohio valley and Missouri to the upper lakes, falling barometer, increasing southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. A severe storm is apparently approaching the Northwest, and will probably extend eastward over the upper lake region.

Cautionary Signals

are ordered for Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

Frightful Balloon Accident.

WALPOLO, IA., September 25.—A balloon ascension by Prof. J. W. Bailey was advertised to take place at the fair grounds, near this city, this morning, and a large crowd gathered to witness it. At five o'clock the balloon was cut loose, Bailey hanging by his hands to a horizontal bar beneath the basket. When the balloon, which was inflated with hot air, left the ground, it took fire near the mouth. Bailey did not apparently see the fire till he was too high to let go with safety, but hung till he reached an altitude of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, when the canvas that held the hoop from which he was suspended burned away, and he fell, reaching the earth a quarter of a mile from the point of starting. His body was frightfully mangled, his legs being driven into the hard earth up to the knees.

Judge Campbell.

The September Term of Court, which closed last Saturday, ended Judge Campbell's visits to Waynesburg in the capacity of Judge, as before the December Term comes around, the time for which he was appointed will have expired—a successor being elected and installed in office by that time. The Judge has gained for himself barrels during his short reign upon the bench by his able and popular manner of expounding the law and administering justice. But few are so fortunate as to possess the ability and tact to popularize themselves with the people in so short a time. As a lawyer of this bar remarked to us last week, he has the elements within him of a good Judge, all that he needs is practice upon the bench; and this was but bespeaking the sentiments of the whole bar and the people of the county generally. We only trust that he that comes after him may acquit himself so honorably.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

The Beaver Fair.

The Beaver Fair, which is now in progress, will be continued until Saturday evening, September 27. The races, set for Thursday, will take place on Friday (to-day), and those for Friday will take place to-morrow. It is expected a number of Pittsburgh horses will take part in Saturday's races. Friday there will be two hundred Chinese on the ground.

JAMES DARRAGH, President.

No Expensive Advertising

Needed to bring the Hoboken property to notice.

Come to the West Penn Depot at 9:30 A. M. next Monday and go with the crowd.

Free train.

Free dinner.

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THE PENITENTIARY REVOLT.

Arraignment of the Rioters—Opening of the Prosecution—The Testimony Adduced.

On yesterday morning the cases of the convicts who were indicted for their complicity in an outbreak which occurred in the Western Penitentiary, the 29th of August last, and which was fully reported in the GAZETTE, came up for trial in the Criminal Court, before Judge Stowe. The defendants are Edmond Hammond, Samuel Morton, Joseph Duffy, Wm. Green, Patrick Sigh and John Smith. The Warden of the Penitentiary, Mr. Wright, appeared in the Court of Quarter Sessions at half-past nine o'clock with the convicts, as per order of the Court of the day previous. District Attorney Bayne had charge of the prosecution, assisted by United Sites District Attorney Swoope, who has received instructions from Washington to attend and assist at the trial's as a matter in which the United States was concerned, it having prisoners in nearly all the State prisons. H. C. Magrell, Esq., was chosen by the Court to defend the prisoners. The charge against the prisoners is

FELONIOUS ASSAUP AND BATTERY,

preferred by James S. Dy, the man in charge of the shoe shop where he was assaulted. Sometime was consumed by Mr. Mickrell, who asked for a postponemnt of the cases, and also to have the indictments quashed on the ground of informalities, a the parties had never been under arrest on te charge, but had a hearing before an Alderman, while they were confined in a State institution. An effort was made by the attorney for the prisoners to have some of the convicts testify for the defence, but the Court decided that they were incompetent witnesses, as they stood convicted of acts of felony. The case was opened by District Attorney Bayne, who stated that some of the defendants were United States prisoners, and Mr. Swoope was present at the prosecution.

Captain E. S. Wright, the Warden of the Penitentiary, was the first witness. He testified as to his position and to the contract which C. P. Murray & Co. held with he State. He was not present during the melee, consequently his evidence was of no great importance.

James S Day, the man who was assaulted, was the next witness sworn. His testimony was as follows:

I was employed as special Deputy Warden in the Penitentiary in August last; this difficulty occurred shortly after [or o'clock,] on the 29th of last month; the men ought to have gone to work about five minutes past one on that day, but they did not do so; they did not work at all that day; when Duffy came, he walked up to me and said he wanted to see Captain Wright; he said he had sent a message to him and that the answer was that the Captain was eating his dinner and would be in a in short time. I told him to go on with his work, and the Captain would undoubtedly be in soon; he said he would be G—d d——d if he would go to work until he got some dinner to eat; I ordered him to take off his hat several times, but he refused to obey, and finally I took it off; as Hammond was a short distance from me I walked towards him when he squared himself and dared me to touch his hat; I repeated my request to him and then reached for his hat when he knocked me down.

At the stage of affairs several of the persons in the room shouted

BRAIN HIM! BRAIN HIM!

when I pulled out my revolver and fired a shot into the floor in order to scare them; this ended the revolt and I took Hammond to his cell; on my way to the cell Hammond said to me if I hadn't got the assistance I did, I would not have been able to take him out of the room; when I got back to the room Duffy had his hat on again and I saw a piece of iron in his hand; I ordered him to take off his hat again, when he raised his arm to strike me with the iron; I caught hold of him in time to prevent his giving me the blow, and we clinched; I saw Morton throw a shoe at me while engaged with Duffy; I received a blow on the right eye from Patrick Sigh; I was struck by him I know because he was the only man near me except Duffy; I received several other injuries from persons I could not mention; I was struck on the head by an ink bottle in my scuffle with Duffy, when

I DREW MY REVOLVER

and wounded Smith; I fired a second time when I was able to regain my feet, and the ball struck a man named Davers; Hammond struck me first; Sigh second; Morton threw at me, and Duffy struck at me with an iron tool; two blows from behind I received which I could not trace; Green I saw take an active part in the disturbance.

Cross examined—I did not act angrily toward the men on this day, because they were not in the work-shop on the Tuesday previous, when I called with some visitors; Hammond did not tell me he would take his hat off when he got to his bench, nor did I reach roughly for his hat; he said to me,

'IF YOU LAY YOUR HANDS ON ME I'LL KNOCK YOU DOWN."

In my struggle with Hammond he slipped up to his knees; I fired but one shot then, and I fired it at the door.

I fired two shots after this difficulty with Hammond; never traced the bullets; I do not know that the Doctor had given Duffy permission to wear his hat because he had sore eyes.

Re direct—Two days previous to the revolt, I went into the room and suggested to the prisoners the propriety of getting to their work; Morton was sitting on a bench reading at the time, and he refused to go to work; I then ordered him to be locked up, which was done.

Shortly after two o'clock the Court ordered a recess of thirty minutes.

Following are the numbers by which the prisoners are known; also their crimes and sentences:

4264.—William Greene, Erie county, larceny, August 31, 1871, two years and nine months.

4298.—Edmund Hammond, Erie county, burglary, May 11, 1872; seven years.

4299.—Samuel Morton, Erie county, burglary, May 11, 1872; seven years.

3929.—John Smith, Westermoreland county, burglary, February 14, 1873; four years and six months.

4179.—Joseph Duffy, Allegheny county, robbery, October 2, 1872; four years.

4303.—Patrick Sigh, Alleghany county, entering a building with intent to commit a felony, December 9, 1872; one year and ten months.

At the time I spoke to Morton I saw work lying before him; he replied to me when there was no time; I don't know how long it was; when I went to him to ask him to go to work again he

WAS READING A BOOK;

They generally cease work about sixteen minutes before six o'clock. Mr. Day here asked permission of the Court to make a statement. His request being granted, he stated that as the accused had no witnesses here, he wished to say that previous to the date of the disturbances Green and Hammond had borne a good reputation as orderly men.

Warden Wright, recalled—I do not know the numbers of the cells these men occupied; know the part of the building they were in; they have means of communication through a steam pipe and gas pipe every day; the gas was shut off about the 15th of May; the men often talk through the gas pipe; the steam pipes not being used in the summer are filled with water, so that they cannot be used to talk through; the talking is done along the pipe and not through it; they can talk by this means a distance of nine hundred feet; any one of these six defendants could to eight send a message from any part of that prison to any other part of it.

Mr. Smith sworn—I am guard of this shoe shop; have been guard since the first of May when it started; the men are taken to the shop in squads; I took up the second squad; when I got up to the room Mr. Day was telling some of the men to take off their hats; heard him tell Hammond to take his hat off; Hammond said something; I could not hear it; did not hear Immediately; after Hammond had been taken down stairs, Mr. Day came back and found the men with their hats on; he requested them to remove them; they did not obey, and he took them off himself; Mr. Day

CAUGHT ONE OF THE MEN,

and at that time something was thrown from behind, which struck Mr. Day on the head; did not see who threw it; I saw Smith coming towards Day with a large shoe knife in his hand; Sigh said, 'Hit him, Duffy, hit him Duffy;' I have to be careful here; I made a statement at 'Squire Smith's investigation against one of the convicts and he was found innocent; I made a mistake as to his identity; when I pulled my revolver I told the men to get back; they seemed to be crowding forward to see what was the matter; among the things thrown were chairs, hammers and shoes.

Cross examined—Hammond was in the habit of taking his hat to the bench; heard Hammond say that if Day took his hat off he would strike him; in the scuffle I think I heard Hammond dare Day

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
H. G. GORDON, of Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCSHERRY, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WALKER, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Sharpsburg.
A. P. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Peebles, (South Hills.)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
S. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL M. GOSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS REBERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS M'KEVAN, Ross twp.

Bonds at Frankfort 61.

Petroleum at Antwerp 41.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

The Republicans of New York have nominated an excellent ticket, and adopted a platform in which Congressional back pay is strongly condemned, the services of the Republican party to the country recited, and Tammany denounced. Vigorous efforts will be put forth, and confidence is felt that the ticket may be elected.

Governor Curtin's amendment to the report of the Special Committee of nine on the article fixing the number and apportionment of the Legislature, was adopted. This substitutes two hundred for one hundred and fifty. Taking the last census as a basis, this will require 17 608 as the ratio of apportionment. This will give Allegheny fifteen Representatives as against seven now. The clause giving the smaller counties at least one member is retained.

The Manitoban difficulty has ended in a manner that has in it some elements of poetic justice. The American prisoners were convicted, and held for twenty four hours, when they were released, and hon ored with the liberty of Fort Garry, a banquet, and a courteous attention from the officers, civil and military. In the meantime, Lord Gordon contemplates the uncertainties of human life in a prisoner's cell at the Fort. So all's well that ends well.

The administration of Castellar in Spain thus far realizes the expectations entertained respecting it. The army is being placed in better condition, and able Generals have been put in command. Finances have improved, and what is most important, popular confidence has risen, so that the Government, in moral strength, is already far in advance of what it has been under any preceding administration. Castellar is not merely a sincere Republican and honest man, but practical in his views of government.

Mexico without a revolution would not be in a normal condition. She has quite a novel affair of the kind on hand just at the present. The State Congress of Coahuila wished to set up a State Government, in other words, secede. To do this, they proposed to elect a Governor of their own stripe; but the regular Governor was not to be so easily put down. The Congress then fled to a neighboring State, issued a proclamation, and went into the revolution business. Their prospects of success are not very flattering.

It is not certain that Butler, in the course pursued by him at Worcester, and since, will not come out better than his opponents. In forming the State Committee, the parties dominant at Worcester have resolved to shut out all Federal officeholders. This is as utterly foolish as can well be imagined. To discriminate against individuals for satisfactory reasons, is one thing; but to select a class, and place all who happen to be in it under ban, is exceedingly unwise. The policy pursued will do Butler more benefit than harm.

The firmness and wisdom displayed by President Grant, in refusing to be drawn in to the measures of the panic stricken brokers of New York, has already been commented upon in these columns. It is gratifying, however, to notice the general favor his caution receives, as shown by the press of both political parties. The purchase of bonds, to the amount of $12,000,000, was perfectly legitimate, and testified his readiness to go to a reasonable limit to relieve the financial pressure, but he refused to direct the funds of the Government from their legitimate uses, in order to promote speculation. It begins to dawn upon the minds of some, who have hitherto regarded the President as merely a lucky General, that he is possessed of statesmanlike abilities, as well as military skill.

We refer elsewhere to the adoption of the amendment offered by ex-Governor Curtin, increasing the Representative branch of the Legislature to two hundred. General Harry White offered a proposition to have the apportionment of these members committed to the Legislature. This was adopted, thus devolving on the Legislature this important work. Under the plan as now completed, counties having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants are to be divided into districts. The counties of Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Luzerne, Schuylkill and Philadelphia come under this arrangement, and will be divided into districts. The plan also provides that where the cities have a population equal to the ratio, 17,608, they shall be divided into districts. Under this rule the following cities will be included: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Scranton, Erie, Reading, Harrisburg and Lancaster. It will thus be seen that the Legislature which makes this apportionment will have important work on hand.

A movement has been started in Europe which will partially relieve the necessity for a Peace Conference, as it aims in a practical way toward the same result as is intended to be reached by the International Peace Conference to be held at New York this Fall. It is, to establish a scientific institution of international law, for the settlement of international disputes. The proposed institution will be independent of all Governments, and is to consist only of men who have been practically or scientifically occupied with international law, but who have no diplomatic office, which might prejudice them. The purpose of the institution will be to give its views of the principles of international law, to give opinions in cases submitted to them by the different Governments, to make proposals for statutes with reference to arbitration, to act as a Court of Arbitration, and, in general, to further the development of international law. The seat of the institution is to be at Ghent, and about thirty gentlemen of different nations and distinguished reputation have consented to assist in carrying out the project.

A singular change is said to have come over the English agitator, Charles Bradlaugh, since his arrival in this country. He reached here, loud mouthed and urgent, in favor of the impeachment of the Guelph family and their banishment from English soil. Discovering that this was not the most politic course, he has suddenly changed his tactics, and from a fierce Radical, full of Communist ideas, has become a Conservative of the tamest sort. He has even gone so far as to give the cold shoulder to the class that especially welcomed his coming. When a delegation from the International Workingmen's Society waited upon him at his rooms, he told them quite plainly that they were outside the pale of his sympathies. To their horror, Mr. Bradlaugh planted his feet firmly on the rock of Conservatism. He said to his visitors that he opposed all revolution by violence, had no sympathy with Communism, and believed that the removal of abuses must come gradually and peacefully. The Committee looked upon him with astonishment, and then quietly made its way out from his presence, wonder stricken, but possibly wiser than when it entered. The revelation had been suddenly made that Bradlaugh is a self-seeking demagogue, and not the friend of the working people. His Conservative advice was double-lass wise, but the contrast with his previous utterances is what made it suspicious and unpalatable.

BE CALM.

A few words on the new phase of the financial situation seem to be necessary. It was rumored on the streets yesterday that our banks had refused to pay out currency on checks. This was not correct, as regards the banks of this city, although it may turn out that the statement is merely premature. The banks of the large cities did adopt this course yesterday from prudential motives, except where the money is needed to pay operatives. The necessity grows out of the danger, so far as this city is concerned, of currency being taken away, either to New York or Chicago, for speculative purposes. And in other cities as well as this the tendency to hoard away currency is another reason for the caution observed. We say nothing as to the wisdom or legality of this course. But when New York and Philadelphia do it, it is obvious that other cities must follow the example. In thus intimating the possibility of the same course on the part of our banks, we speak of our own motion, and not by authority. So far, deposits have increased in our banks during the panic; but it is obvious that Pittsburgh banks cannot stand up against the currency demand of the entire country. The course outlined involves the cashing of checks for the payment of operatives, but not where the currency may be taken away. Whatever course our banks may deem it wise to take, we advise the public to be calm and quiet. The money deposited in our banks is there, and has not been sent away. It is safe, and quiet and confidence should be observed.

ORGANIZE!

There is a possibility that the interest that centres in the financial situation may serve to draw attention from other and important duties. It should not be overlooked, and need not be now that the panic is so nearly spent, that the time for election is drawing steadily on, and that preparations should be thoroughly made to call out a full vote for our entire ticket. We are glad to notice that interest in this count, is steadily increasing, but this interest should extend over the entire State. The fact that there are no divisions of importance over the ticket may serve to create a sense of security, which, while it may not be false, is dangerous. We never know what sudden effort may be put forth by the opposition, and they have already shown that they are capable of resorting to wild and startling stories to carry influence in their behalf. All reports of impropriety, either in the formation of the ticket or relations of candidates, have been sufficiently denied, and no effort of the Democracy to suddenly sweep in their candidates should be allowed to have a chance of success. But if our organization is left at loose ends, and the party lines are not carefully drawn, there is a possibility of some damaging movement between this and election. There is no reason why the Democracy should have any strength at the coming election, other than what it naturally possesses. Its platform is anything but commendable, and its candidates are not possessed of attractive qualities. On the other hand, the Republican ticket is well made up, and the principles enunciated in our State platform are particularly worthy of commendation.

Our friends may rest assured that so far as a local and merely State canvass go, it was never more important that everything proper should be done to carry the ticket than it is now. The principles of the Republican party are as much at stake in this canvass as in any local or State canvass we have had. To all our friends we say, then, organize at once, and for the entire ticket, State and local.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia, which will be dedicated to-day, with imposing ceremonies, is the noblest building of the kind in the country, and even the world. It cost $1,300,000, and yet has been, it is claimed, built at very economical figures, when the results achieved are considered. The structure is built entirely of granite outside, with brick backing, walls and arches, which are very thick and substantial, and contain over 10,000,000 of bricks. The front is of finely-dressed Quincy granite, 150 feet wide; the Filbert street front is of Richmond granite, dressed, and runs to Juniper street, a depth of nearly 250 feet. The Juniper and Cuthbert streets fronts are of granite, the latter roughdressed, but quite imposing in appearance. The main entrance is nearly a counterpart of the doorway to St. Mark's Church at Venice, with the exception of some of the figures, which are symbolic of the order. The entrance is surmounted by a porch, from the outer corners of which spring two lamp pillars. The architecture of the new structure is a neat blending of the old and new styles, but is not Renaissance, as the Gothic and Grecian seem to predominate, while occasionally Oriental features crop out, but do not affect the general contour.

The basement story is to be fitted up with offices. On the first floor above are the rooms of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Grand Treasurer, a small lodge room for special meetings, a large room for the library of the Grand Lodge, and a large room for the regular meetings of lodges, called the "Oriental Room," and very elaborately furnished in keeping with its name. The banquet hall is also on this floor. On the third floor is the Grand Lodge rooms, and three smaller lodge rooms. They are called, respectively, the Corinthian, Ionic, Egyptian and Norman, and the architecture is of the orders named. On the south side of the building are located the Grand Chapter, Subordinate Chapter, Commandery, Council and Consistory Rooms, all of which are fitted up in splendid style, and are universally admired by all who have seen them.

This edifice has been erected solely by the voluntary subscriptions of Masons, in this State, and is under the control of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The fraternity, from all parts of the State, have gathered to participate in the opening exercises. A banquet and ball were to have inaugurated the exercises last evening. At noon to-day, the formal dedication will take place in the Grand Lodge room, by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Among those who will act as Marshals, in the procession, we notice the name of Governor Hartranft. The lodges of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which represent the Eighteenth Masonic district, will have a place in the procession between the Philadelphia lodges. The numbers in attendance, the building, the interest felt in the occasion will serve to make it one of the grandest pageants ever witnessed in the city of Philadelphia. Such an enterprise as the erection of a temple so complete and grand, distinguished the Masonic fraternity of this State before their brethren throughout the country and the world. It is an enterprise worthy the dignity of a nation, and particularly praiseworthy when performed by an order distinguished for its principles and benevolence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Pittsburgh Gazette will soon be 88 years old.

An American Episcopal chapel is to be established at Nice.

Georgia has $3,433,265 invested in the manufacture of cotton.

Artificial lobster culture is the last suggested domestic industry for Massachusetts.

One hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds in bullion were shipped from Liverpool to New York yesterday.

Secretary Richardson declines to anticipate the payment of interest on bonds due December and January next.

Louis F. Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged. He protests his innocence of the crime.

The London Daily *News* believes the financial panic in New York will possibly lead to the resumption of specie payments.

Montana has a case of female rights. A rooster retires every night with the brood, while the hen reposes snugly on the topmost roost in the henery.

The Kansas State Fair, which is in progress at Topeka, is attended by people from all parts of Kansas and adjoining States, and is the best Fair ever held in that State.

A convict in Maine cut his way through the solid masonry of the jail with a piece of hoop-skirt iron. Hoop-skirts will cut their way through everything. They are irresistible.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The totally abstinent people of Springfield, Mass., don't object to the appearance of the pretty little spotted snakes that come out of the water-pipes and wriggle about in their tumblers, but there are some residents to whom the exhibition is painfully suggestive.

In disastrous times of peril the greater the reason for cool heads, presence of mind, steady nerves, calm courage, and the rebuke to cold any sensational element to inflame excitement. Panic never saves a ship or furnishes an escape from a wreck, when a squall comes or a tempest rages.

A new sect styled "Zion's Travelers" has appeared in South Carolina. They profess to be immediately guided by the Lord, and to have frequent revelations from above. They recently supposed that the Lord ordered them to remove to North Carolina, and they are now on their way thither.

The shipments of flour from St. Louis to the east, having been mainly suspended by the recent advance in railroad freights, the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange have petitioned railroad companies to restore the old rate, at least during the present panic, that relief may be had.

The dead body of Wm. A. Mattison was found in the woods near his home, a short distance from Pickneyville, Illinois, on Wednesday morning. His head had been mashed with a club, and a charge of fine shot fired into his body. Two negroes, named John Feefee and George Williams, are suspected, and have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

Politeness to the aged, it appears, pays. In Bennington, Vt., there is a young man named Carr, who has been "uniformly kind and respectful to an old gentleman named Cunningham. This old gentleman was reputed to be poor, as he was no more than a day laborer. But the other day the kind and respectful young gentleman was most agreeably thunder-struck, for he was presented by the grateful old gentleman with the deed of a farm worth $12,000. So it appears that the old gentleman named Cunningham was a (pecuniary) angel in disguise. Moral: Be good to an old gentleman, and you will get a farm worth $12,000.

Who would not sympathize with the unfortunate and probably good-looking young man who boarded in Milford, Mass. He was doing well when the blight to be described fell upon his existence. His landlady (medium-aged) suddenly developed a passion for following him into the entry and kissing him before he went out. It was a motherly thing to do, but the young man couldn't bear it. Perhaps the other boarders joked him about it; perhaps his heart was another's; but, at any rate, that young man packed his trunk, gave up his situation, and left town. Young men have been known to affect a tender passion for the landlady, but mostly these were youths who had no "situation" to leave.

In the twenty eighth annual report of the Prison Association of New York State, just printed, we find the total number of prisoners in the penitentiaries and State prisons to be 5 367. The total number of prisoners in the county jails daily, the year through, is not known, because of confusion and defects in the records. But the report notes that on a certain day there were found nearly sixteen hundred prisoners actually in the county jails at the time of his last visit to them. The five reformatories for juvenile delinquents have an average population of about 3 800. Thus the total number of persons under incarceration and restraint in the State of New York amounts to the very large figures of 12,000 constantly.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The debt of the City of Paris now amounts to $320,000,000, involving an annual expenditure for interest and sinking fund of $18,000,000.

The Emperor of Germany has issued an order stating that the principal fortresses in Strasburg, Metz, Kiel and other places will be named after those field marshals and Generals who rendered the most signal service in the war with France.

Another carrier pigeon, in an exhausted state, has just been shot at Laschen in Hunt Valais. It bore the following attached to one of its wings: "No 319, Concours National de Marseilles. Societe d' Abeona—Bruxelles." "Societe Sans Peur—Bruxelles." "Societe l'Asslau—Bruxelles."

Miracles are plentiful in Europe just now. The Paris *Gazette Hebdomadaire de Medecine* states that a committee of four ecclesiastics, appointed by the Bishop of Blois, have declared that the cure of Constance Letat, formerly deaf, and who recently recovered her hearing at Lourdes, is undoubtedly a miracle. Aurists and surgeons begin to object to this sort of thing as injurious to their profession.

A society is forming in Zurich with many indications of support, whose object is to engage that their remains shall be burned instead of buried. The actuating motive is that under the prevailing custom large spaces of valuable land are occupied by cemeteries near towns, often to the detriment of the public health, and which sometimes present revolting spectacles when graves have to be interfered with.

It appears that the numerous conversions to Judaism which have lately occurred in Austria are but examples of a practice spoken of by Mr. Disraeli—that is to say, of a return to the Jewish faith after having denied it on account of persecution. It is related, as an instance in point, that when the Shah of Persia was requested in Berlin to protect the Jews, a stern Persian in his suite, who had cross-examined the petitioners, informed them that the memorial should be certainly be laid before the Shah, for he, the questioner, was a concealed Jew, though obliged to deny his faith.

POLITICAL.

"Set Iowa down for its usual 50,000 Republican majority," is the concluding sentence of an article in the Des Moines *Republican.*

Dr. George B. Loring has been elected Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee for the ensuing year.

Congressman Farnsworth, of Illinois, who divided his back pay among the counties of his district, has been rebuked by one of them, which has sent its share, $605.25, back to the Treasury.

At the recent Democratic Convention of Northampton county the following resolution was adopted: That this convention of delegates instruct the candidates nominated to represent the people of Northampton county in the next Legislature, if elected, to use all honorable means to procure the passage of a general Act of Assembly to make it a penalty to loan money at higher rates of interest than at the rates established by law, by forfeiting at least two years' interest on the money loaned to the borrower, and in case of a chartered banking institution, in addition to said penalty, the charter to be forfeited and the directors each to be made personally liable to some penalty.

It is doubtful whether female constables would be found effective officers, particularly California, but in Wrightman's Precinct, San Joaquin county, a woman lately was elected to the office of constable; or would have been only the election officers refused to count the votes for her. It is thought, however, that if she wants the office she can have it by appealing to the courts. It is asserted that under the California constitution every citizen, except those convicted of certain crimes, can hold office; and that women are citizens. There is a great deal of loose law, however, floating about on this subject; a few good, solid decisions by the courts, and not by the platforms and conventions, are very much needed.

PERSONAL.

Miss Belle Innis has entered the Ohio Agricultural College, and will be the only young lady student in the institution.

Miss Emma Brackett, of Harrison, Mo., is this summer's contribution to the list of farmer's daughters who have mowed forty acres with a machine. Moreover, she had good looks to lose, and the sun didn't take them from her.

Rev. Narayon Sheshadri, a native of Bombay, Dr. Hugh Miller and wife, for twenty-five years connected with Missions in India, and Miss J. Kilpatrick, of Scotland, delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, have arrived in New York.

Miss Mary Gallop, formerly of Guilford, Vt., died on the 14th inst. of dropsy. Since 1861 she had been tapped sixty-three times, and the average amount of water taken at a time was fifty eight pounds, making a total of 3,654 pounds or 477 gallons of water.

The bonded debt of the city of St. Louis is $14,323,000, bearing, with the exception of $50,000, six per cent. interest. Of the latter amount, half bears eight and half five per cent. interest. Of the six per cent. bonds, $7,125,000 draw interest in gold, and the remainder of the interest on the bonded debt is payable in current funds.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, in reply to a delegation of the International Society, says that he has no sympathy whatever with that form of ultraism in politics which is known as Communism. He added that violent revolution in England had never brought satisfactory reforms, and that he was opposed to initiating any contest which might end in violence.

Prince Croy-Chanel, who claimed descent from the ancient house of Hungary, recently died in Paris. Though for many years of his life he was a writer of public law, he was previously concerned in a number of revolutions. He fought for Greek independence, was joined with Louis Napoleon in the Strasburg attempt, and was one of the Roman revolutionists of 1848.

A correspondent of a Montreal journal, speaking of the lately deceased Duke of Brunswick, says: "One of the ugliest men he was accustomed to have himself painted and enamelled, and 'made up' with all the artificiality of the patronesses of Madame Rachel. His bald head was crowned with a blue-black wig, one of thirty, changed every day, and imitating the growth of the hair; wig No. 1 being cut close, to imitate a head just cropped by the barber; wig No. 2 being a trifle longer, and so on all through the series. When the Duke appeared in wigs 29 and 30, he was accustomed to run his fingers through their long locks with the remark that he "must really have his hair cut.'"

The Rev. Robert Collyer writes a letter to deny that in recommending the abolition of half-fare and other mistaken courtesies to ministers, he was unmindful of poor clergymen. He says that since the Chicago fire he is not a rich man, and the half-fare privilege would be a relief to him, but he adds: "I felt impelled to say in what I did, therefore, in the teeth of my own interest, because, while I had felt uneasy and a little ashamed about the half-fares for a good while, the question was forced home upon me, as it is upon us all, by the recent discussions of the railroad question, and I saw painfully for the first time, when the whole truth came out, that we were in a false position, and one likely to damage us in the public mind outside our meeting-houses in every way, but especially in begetting a quick and keen contempt of our pious mendicancy done in the name of the Lord."

BABIES STARVED TO DEATH.

Terrible Charges Against a Nurse —Fearful Mortality Among the Children.

Sergeant Phillips, of the Yorkville Police Court squad, yesterday arrested Mrs. Ellen Roberts, a middle-aged, intelligent woman, living in the tenement No. 212 East Thirty-eighth street, on charges of infanticide. Mrs. Roberts's accusers are her neighbors. They are J. Selby West, 21 East Thirty-sixth street; Catharine Blackwood, 210 East Thirty-eighth street; Ellen Jarvis, 210 East Thirty-eighth street; and Fanny Phyfe, 210 East Thirty-eighth street. The complainants allege that Mrs. Roberts is a professional baby farmer. The little foundlings and orphans, for whose care she is paid by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, are starved and neglected. They are exposed to the extremes of weather in the back yard in an almost nude state, and the mortality among them is frightful. One of the complainants swears that she resided on the same floor with Mrs. Roberts from the 1st of January last to June 21, and that during that time more than thirty of the infants died. Another witness swears that Mrs. Roberts is drunk nearly all the time, and that on one occasion two babes were found dead in bed with her while in this condition. It is also alleged that several infants who died on her hands were kept for days in the stable of an undertaker named Boylston, on the opposite side of the street, and removed in a mysterious manner. Mrs. Roberts has no babes in her charge at present. The last one she nursed was taken from her by Captain Allaire and Dr. Wooster Beach, for the reason that the neighbors complained that it was starving to death. The accused appears to be but little affected by the terrible charges brought against her, and claims her ability to disprove them all when accorded an examination. She is the mother of five children.—*N. Y. World.*

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District.
A. N. McGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield.
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny.
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
JOHN M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County Districts,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN.
GEO. H. HUGHES.
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the first days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Phillips, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, C. A. Hinkle, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fohnstock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MADAME DAVENPORT'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. A sure and permanent cure for baldness, imported from the original receipt as obtained from Madame Davenport from an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had Christian in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.

Mme. A. Davenport & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and attachments. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we some men find themselves approaching fifty "more and yellow leaf" carry in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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WM. H. FABER,

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Woolen Machinery
MACHINE CARDS.

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Orders Solicited.

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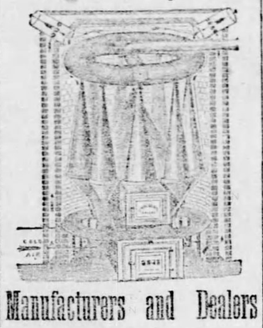

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WELLMAN REFLECTOR
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MARBELIZED
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ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

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Gazzam & Cochran,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

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Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FRESH STOCK.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of Medium and Fine DRESS GOODS contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.

Shawls, Shawls.

A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Thibet, Long and Square.

Housekeeping Goods.

Sheetings Shirtings, Pillow Casing, Lace Drapery, Window Shades, Table Linens, Table Damasks, Piano Covers, Table Covers, Towels, Towelling, Napkins, Doyles, Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Ticking, Carpets, Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

Men's Wear, Boys' Wear

A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually low prices.

Waterproofs, Repellants.

In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.

Alpacas and Mohairs.

Rare Bargains in these, in Black, Diamond and Brilliant Shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.

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FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

Are now opening every day

New Dress Goods,
IN
Camel's Hair Fabrics,
Grey Pongees,
Grey Mohairs,
Grey Poplins,
Bronze Shades,
Of all kinds of
New Fall Fabrics.

New Satines,
New Cashmeres,
New Merinos,
New Poplins,
New Alpacas,
New Repps,
New Serges,
New Mohairs,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Mixed Goods,
New Saitings,

In every fabric at our usual
POPULAR PRICES.
Stock constantly replenished with all the novelties of the season.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
And 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced

To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
in great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
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Ingrain and
Common
Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
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CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
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CARPETS.
FALL STOCK
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Boyard, Rose & Co.,
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NEW GOODS

At 6½c. PRINTS—Small figured and Garnet Rep Styles, and all Linen Crash.

At 8c. PRINTS—New Dark Styles, very desirable, and good Shirting Long Cloth.

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At 10c. CHINTZES—Wide Chintzes.

At 12½c. PERCALES—New dark styles, full widths and fine wide Bleached Shirting.

At 12½c. DRESS GOODS—Delaines, Poplins, Stripes &c.

At 12½c. KENTUCKY JEANS—Assorted Colors, very cheap.

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At 18¾, 20c and 22½—Variety of Dress Goods cheap.

At 18¾c. PLAID FLANNEL—For Shirting, Nice Dark Colors.

At 25c. DRESS GOODS—At this price very superior values, choicest styles, colors, and shades.

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At their two Stores,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Are offering some special bargains in each Department.

Dark Prints,

At 6¼c, 8c, 10c and 12½c.

SHEETING MUSLINS,

4-4 at 10 and 12½c, 10-4 at 35 and 40c.

TABLE DAMASKS,

At 25c, 30c, 37½c, 50c and 75c.

Heavy Country Flannels,

At 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.

Country Blankets,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, at very low prices.

New Ottoman Shawls,

At $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 5.00, all good bargains.

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For Men's and Boys' wear, at 50c, 60, 75c, 87½c, $1.00 to $1.25.
Many Good Bargains.

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At 75c, 87c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Wholesale buyers can find some very good "jobs" in our wholesale department.

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CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
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OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Thirty-third and Clymer streets, South side, and Second street, Birmingham, at the foot of Roup street, P. & L. E. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Those for whom I am supplying: Heinz, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Rimell & Co., Graff & Hussey, A. M. Byers & Co., Bradley, Pratt, Bro. & Co., Dalzell, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dodi, Wm. M. Fahy & Co., J. H. Dixon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allison, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, (formerly the Railroad), Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

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Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
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Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders for the Shorewood. jn19

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COAL,
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OSCAR F. LAMM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
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Wholesale and retail dealer in
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
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Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
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Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Under Personal Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
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AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
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CAPITAL - - - $200,000
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
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W. McKee, James Irvin, nwf

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1873.

Monetary affairs yesterday assumed a new phase, in this particular—that banks refused, in several of the large cities, to pay out currency, except for strictly necessary purposes. Their right to take this stand may be questioned, but in the present anomalous condition of things extraordinary measures are necessary.

In this city, we have the gratifying intelligence that our banks are gaining in deposits. They are pursuing a cautious course, but the evidence accumulates that they will ride out the storm in safety. Our friends need be patient for a few days, and all will be over.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1873.

Money is unquotable. The banks to day, in the Clearing House Association, are pooling their legal tender notes, as provided by yesterday's resolutions, one or two of which stood exceptionably strong and refused at first to put their legal tenders in, but finally concluded to do so rather than to expelled from the association. Loan certificates were issued by the Clearing House to day to the extent of about $3,000,000. Greenbacks are still worth a premium, and sales were made to day all the way from 1 to 3¼ per cent. for certified checks. The dead lock in foreign exchanges is now the greatest point of danger, as it involves not only our foreign trade, but every department of domestic trade, from the chief of producer to the consumer. Unless the grower of grain at the West or cotton at the South. The signs of encouragement, aside from this, are that the banks are gaining in deposits and that their machinery for acting through the crisis is working satisfactorily. Foreign exchange, while nominal, has sold at 105@105¼ for prime sixty days, sterling at 105¾@106 for cable transfers, and 102@104 for commercial bills. Customs receipts $224,000. There was a fair degree of activity in gold, and the rates fluctuated frequently between 111¼@116¾ closing at 111¾. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 3, 5, 6 and 7 per cent., and flat for borrowing. Clearings $19,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. There were no sales of Government gold to day. Further amounts of gold are reported to be on the way from London here. In all it is estimated that $2 000,000 gold has already been shipped. There were no transactions in Government's. It has been suggested that the Stock Exchange should open for general business, leaving the settlement of contracts growing out of Friday's and Saturday's business and sales under the rule in abeyance. This, it is claimed, would give investors a chance to buy stocks, and would bring money into the street.

The Governing Committee this afternoon appointed a sub committee of seven to arrange a plan for clearing house checks. A resolution was passed requesting brokers to send in their statements as early as possible. A smaller amount of stock business was done in Broad street than yesterday, and even less than was taken in by dealers, as parties doing business are outside of the Exchange circle. Not much dependence can be placed on the quotations given. At the close, the following quotations were made, and prices did not vary much from the ruling rates to-day, though the market was quoted firm in late business: New York Central and Hudson, 103 bid, 98¾ asked; 90 Hudson, 107; Erie, 33¾ asked; Lake Shore, 73 bid, 74 asked; Wabash, 40 bid, 42 asked; Northwestern, 41 bid, 43 asked; Rock Island, 84 bid, 86 asked; Ohio & Mississippi, 27 bid, 28 asked; Pacific Mail, 29¾ bid, 29¾ asked; Western Union Telegraph, 85 bid, 86 asked; Panama Mail, 204 bid, 30 asked; St. Paul, 23½ bid, 24 asked; St. Joseph, 9 bid.

Orders from the interior to purchase stocks at the present low prices are increasing, and responsible firms have traded among themselves to day to quite an extent.

Some railways show largely increased earnings for the past two weeks. A special London dispatch says that at a meeting of Erie stockholders to day President Watson is said to have recalculated any intention of amalgamation of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, and denies any intention of guaranteeing the bonds of the latter road. Henry Clews & Co. and Howes & Macy received large deposits, which were on their way at the time of the suspension. The amounts have been credited to their customers and held subject to their orders.

LONDON, September 25—5 P. M.—Consols 93½@93¾ for Money and 93¾@93⅞ for Account. Erie, 16¾. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange is 2.

PARIS, September 25—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,000,000 francs during the week. Rentes 97 55.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 25, 1873.

General business is beginning to feel the effects of the money panic more seriously than at any time yet, as currency is becoming scarce and collections hard to make; the fact that the banks are very close about paying out currency which will cause no little trouble and confusion, and cannot but have a bad effect on trade. It is thought, however, that this movement will have a good effect, and it is hoped that affairs will soon be got into better shape so that business can be resumed, and that expedients of this character will not be rendered necessary, as is the case just at this time. It is believed that there is money in sight in Chicago at present prices, but it cannot be purchased in a regular way. Chicago men refuse for the time being to accept anything but greenbacks. We are cognizant of one Pittsburgher having gone to Chicago for that purpose taking currency with him. It is almost certain that as soon as exchanges begin to work smoothly again, that grain will appreciate in value, and in the mean time those who are in a position to take advantage of the crisis will no doubt make a nice thing out of it. In our markets there are no new or important features worthy of notice, except that the demand for almost everything will no doubt be restricted, as is always the case, when money is working close.

BUTTER—There has continued steady demand for the better grades, and notwithstanding the receipts are increasing slightly, prices are still maintained; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 28@29c.

BROOM CORN—The market is pretty well supplied with the ordinary grades, but choice stuff is in light supply, and there is some inquiry for it; choice green hurl, 8c; fair to good, 8@8c; fair red and red tipped, 7@7½c.

BEANS—In great supply, but the inquiry is small, and prices remain unchanged; sales in jobbing way at $2.00@2.25 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—There has a very fair trade and not changed. We continue to quote: Ohio factory, 12@12½c; Western Reserve, 13@13½c; Hamburg, 13@13½c; Limburger, 15@15½c; Sap Sago, 20@21c; Pine Apple, 15@15½c; Edam, 90@$1.00 ₱ doz; Swiss, 18@20c.

HAY—There has been a slight reaction in the market for baled within the past day or two; with harvest receipts and an apparent falling in the demand, the outlook is not so favorable; sales have been made at a decline; we now quote at $25@28 ₱ ton, according to quality.

BEANS—In great supply, but the inquiry is small, and prices remain unchanged; sales in jobbing way at $2.00@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—Choice New Orleans, 28@30c; Prime 25@26c.

BROOM CORN—The market is pretty well supplied with the ordinary grades, but choice stuff is in light supply, and there is some inquiry for it; choice green hurl, 8c; fair to good, 8@8c; fair red and red tipped, 7@7½c.

BEANS—In great supply, but the inquiry is small, and prices remain unchanged; sales in jobbing way at $2.00@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There has been a very fair trade and not changed. We continue to quote: Prime to choice Ohio, 28@29c; Western Reserve, 28@29c; Creamery, 32@35c.

CHEESE—There has a very fair trade and not changed. We continue to quote: Ohio factory, 12@12½c; Western Reserve, 13@13½c; Hamburg, 13@13½c; Limburger, 15@15½c; Sap Sago, 20@21c; Pine Apple, 15@15½c; Edam, 90@$1.00 ₱ doz; Swiss, 18@20c.

EGGS—The market may be reported steady, with a demand fully up to the supply, and prices are well sustained, 26@28c.

FRUITS—The arrivals of Apples continue heavy, with good sales reported on the market basis, and the recent advance in prices is fully sustained, ranging from $3@4 per bbl. Peaches is scarce. Pears are in good supply and much in quiry at present prices, $3.50@4 per box. Grapes in good demand, and selling readily at 65@75c per bu. The fresh fruit trade continues very dull, and there is no prospect of an improvement in the season; we bring them off as best they can at any price.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, although there is a fair demand, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.75 for spring wheat flours, and $7.50@8.25 for red winter wheat.

GRAIN—The receipts continue very light and stocks in consequence are falling off; the demand for all kinds of grain the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. Wheat is less inquired for, and we reduce our quotations to $1.30@1.32 for red, and $1.50@1.60 for white. There is little or no country demand and the mills here are pretty well supplied. Corn in the ear is in good demand, and the supply is scarcely equal to the demand and prices are firm and fully sustained; sales of prime white to-day reported at 47@48. The supply of Corn, both ear and shelled, is very much reduced and the market may be quoted firm at 42@45 cts. Oats in quiet and nominal at 36@37c. Barley is dull in consequence of the heavy decline in Chicago—it is impossible to give quotations. No. 2 was quoted at 80@85c; a fall of 3@5 cts. per bushel within the past few days.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate inquiry for the leading staples, but no change to note in prices. As noted in our last issue, the feeling as regards Coffee has weakened considerably under the influence of recent advices from Rio, reporting heavy purchases for the United States. Sugars are steady, while choice Syrups and New Orleans Molasses are reported still at quoted prices.

—Since the above was put in type, a dispatch from New York report Coffee firmer, also that a later Rio telegram is favorable for holders.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1873.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts, ₱	30c	40c	Oil, Anise		4.00 lb
Aloes, Cape	20c	25c	Bergm.	6.00	6.50 lb
Soc.	40c	50c	Cassia		2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.30	1.62½	Castor	22c	22 lb
Oxalic	12c	20c	Lemon		2.25 lb
Tartaric	60c	62½c	Linseed	1.00	1.05 cd
Alcohol	1.90	2.15 gl	Neatsfoot	90c	1.50 gl
Ats a, Cape		18 lb	Olive	1.25	2.00 dz
Barb		20 lb	Qu	8.25	8.50 gl
Sicot		75 lb	Ft	2.25	2.50 gl
Arum	45c	5 lb	Orange		5.00 lb
Asafœ, ord	15c	17c	Origanum	75c	1.25 lb
Carb		45c	Pennyr'l	1.50	2.00 lb
Arnica, ₱	20c		Peppermt		7.50 @8.00 lb
Asafœtida		40 lb	Sassafras		75c @1 lb
Balm, Copaib	1.05	1.10 lb	Spearmt		6.00 lb
Canada	75c	80 lb	Ors, Septr		3.00 lb
Bay Rum	3.25	3.50 gl	Pic, liq		10 gl
Bis, Soluble		60c lb	Pi Carbt		20c lb
Blue Mass		50c lb	Bromide	1.15	1.25 lb
Boracic		20 lb	Chlorate	25c	30c lb
Bone Mass		50 lb	Iodid	6.00	6.75 lb
Brimstone, roll	4½c	5c lb	Quinine	2.50	2.75 lb
Brisk., Roll	4½c	5½ lb	Rhei, Gunj		1.00 lb
Flor	5c	6 lb	Gn. E. I.		75 lb
Bromine	1.25	1.30 lb	Rosin, G		10 lb
Calomel Am		1.70 lb	Rosetl'l		1.65 lb
Camphor raf	32c	35c lb	Sago P		10c lb
Cantharad	2a	3 lb	Rhubarb	1.25	1.50 lb
Cassia, buds		20c lb	Sal Soda	1.25	1.50 ₱ 100 lb
Rom		17 lb	Sal, Hora	9c	10c lb
Cloral Hyd		2.75 lb	Sal, Mer		2.25 lb
Chloroform	1.35	1.75 lb	Senega		75 lb
Chcks, Pale		80 lb	Solcdln		40 lb
Yel		1.30 lb	Vit, Or		25 lb
Yellow		1.25 lb	Vit, Gr		20 lb
Coch mxt	45c	50 lb	Saffron Am		1.35 lb
Cop'ras, Grn	2c	3c lb	Saltpetre	16c	18c lb
Cream Tar	47c	50 lb	Epsom	3c	5 lb
Cubebs		20 lb	Glauber	2½c	3c lb
Dover's Pwd		1.00 lb	Rochelle	35c	36 lb
Emery	6½c	8c lb	Sup Carb	4½c	5c lb
Ether, Nit	40c	45 c	Seed, Canary	6c	7c lb
Sul	65c	75 lb	Cardam		2.50 lb
Ex. Logwd		12c lb	Hemp	6½c	7½ lb
Logs, Cut	48c	50 lb	Mustard		12c lb
Fl'ke		20 lb	Sem. Anvi		25 lb
Fustic	3c	4 lb	E. I		22 lb
Ginger, Pure	30c	40 lb	Quince		75c lb
Ca		25c lb	Shellac	65c	75 lb
Indigo, Man	1.15	1.35 lb	Soap Castile	12½	15 lb
Ben	1.25	1.40 lb	Mott	9c	10c lb
Iodine	9.50	9.67 lb	Soft Ash	4c	5c lb
Iodoform	5.00	5.25 lb	Hill	7½	8½ lb
Juniper Ber	7c	9 lb	Starch, Cry		2.50 lb
Lycopod	24c	28c lb	Pulv		2.50 lb
Madd'r, Dut	12c	13c lb	Sulphur, Sbl		4c lb
Magnes, Cal	80c	1.00 lb	Turpen, spts	48c	50 gal
Carb	30c	35 lb	Varnish, Cpl	1.25	2.00 gl
Manna, Flo	67c	70 lb	Copal	1.25	2.00 gl
Morph, Sul	6.20	6.50 oz	Dmar	1.30	1.80 gl
Nit. silver	30c	35 oz	Elemi	1.00	1.25 gl
Opium	5.50	6.00 lb	Venet, Red	2.25	4.00 lb
Pewl		12 @2 lb	Whiting	1½	2c lb

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, FOR 24 HOURS, THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1873.

Lexis O & P.m	1	Graff B & Co.m	1
Isabella Furnace.o	11	Nimick & Co.m	3
Anderson Bros.m	5	Reese C & W.m	2
P D Nicols.m	1	J Heatherm	1
Total			24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	24	Lucy Furnace.o	8
Wilson's & Co.o	3	Zug & Co.o	3
W Clark & Co.o	2	Nimick & Co.o	12
Mackintosh H & Co.p	2	Nimick & Co.p	2
Hussey W & Co.p	2	Wharton B & Co.p	1
Dilworth P & Co.p	2	Wharton B & Co.p	2
Total			59

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Him	4	J Moorhead.m	1
Total			5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton lower; 17½c. Flour: the difficulty in selling exchange still keeps shipper out of the market; superfine west'n and State $5.45@5.60; common to good do $5.80@6.25; extra $7.30@7.65. Wheat dull at 2c. Wheat in moderate demand; the difficulty in selling exchange, though it is somewhat improved, still keeps many sales have been made at a decline; we now quote at 1.42@1.43 ₱ bu, according to quality. Rye is dull and unchanged. Barley is dull and unchanged. Corn firm; yellow 1@2c; white do 4@5c; mixed 1@2c; white 65@66c; black 62@63c. Oats are heavy and in buyers favor and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 19@20c. Sugar is dull and unchanged; P Rico and other 6½ refined 8c. Pork $17.50. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull at 5½@5½c. Lard quiet at 9½@9¾c. Butter is in moderate demand; quoted at 12@25c.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Matters were in a condition to change to-day but little if anything in fair-ish quotations. There was no panicky feeling whatever. But on the other hand no excitement unexpected, and the discussion of the consumed the time. There was some talk before the meeting of a wise one, but the prevailing opinion is that it was a precautionary measure, inaugurated by the leading business men of the city, and the business community. Freight quiet at 46@50c to New York per 100 lbs. Flour in quiet demand at $5.50@6.50 for superfine to extra family. Wheat nominal at $1.30@1.40 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. Corn in demand at 42@43c. Rye quiet at 62@64c. Barley first at $1.20@1.25 for prime. Provisions are almost entirely nominal. There is nothing doing. Buyers are not disposed to operate and holders are disinclined to put very low figures. Lard is nominal at 9c. Bulk meats offered at 5½c. Bacon nominal at 7½c

HOME NEWS.

Released.

W. H. Thomas the prisoner from Georgia, who made application for release from jail, was brought before the court yesterday morning, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after the facts in his case had been heard, was discharged from custody.

Iron Ore Seized.

Information was received in the city yesterday of the seizure of about five hundred tons of iron ore at Erie, which was consigned to one of our city firms. The ore came from the Lake Superior region, and was loaded on two vessels, which were taken in charge as soon as they touched at the wharf in Erie. The seizure was made on the ground of "false entries" of value, the fraud being done by the seller of the ore, and not being connived at by our Pittsburgh house. The ore and vessels will be held to await orders from the U. S. authorities here.

The Wrong Man.

Wendell Hickey, of Homewood, complains that he is an abused man, by reason of having been falsely arrested by Policeman J. Sharp. It seems the officer had a warrant for the arrest of one Moses Hicks, who was wanted to answer a charge of larceny. The officer called at Hickey's residence and took charge of him, notwithstanding Hickey's protestations that he was not the man named in the warrant, and in face of the fact that he was not of the right color, as the warrant specified that the accused was a colored man. This is Mr. Hickey's statement, and a capias has been issued for the officer, to give him a chance to explain.

"How Americans Talk."

Next Tuesday evening the Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D., who is known as one of our most popular platform speakers, will deliver his lecture on "How Americans Talk" in the Ames M. E. chapel, corner Perry street and Third avenue. The lecture is given for the benefit of the Sunday School connected with the church, which under the management of the indefatigable pastor, Rev. E. B. Jones, assisted by an able corps of workers has become one of the best Sunday Schools in the city. Dr. Watkins understands all the peculiarities of American conversation, and as he knows how to talk himself, his hearers will have a rare opportunity of learning something interesting and new on the theme he has chosen. The tickets are but half a dollar, which is about the cheapest way we know of being entertained, instructed and doing good at the same time.

Wants to Settle.

When a man wants to pay over money he ought to be accommodated. That is precisely the situation of Mr. W. G. McCullough, who appealed to the court yesterday for relief. Mr. McCullough, in his application, said he was agent for the heirs of the late Robert Robison, of this city, in charge of a piece of property in Warren county. He had collected from it $4 860 but there were a score or more of heirs, and their interest in the estate was so mixed up that he could not tell how to divide the money so as to give each his equitable share. In this emergency he desires the Court to compel the heirs to interplead and make out their claims to the Court, that the Court may order how much he shall pay to each, and thus have the account settled. The preliminary order was made in accordance with the petition.

THE MASONIC EXCURSION.

Safe Arrival of the Travelers in Philadelphia.

The Masonic excursionists, who left here on Wednesday afternoon, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, after a most delightful ride over the mountains. The train was run on time throughout, and nothing occurred to the least to mar the pleasures of the "outward bound trip." For the manner in which it was conducted the officers of the Connellsville road received unbounded praise, all of which was deserving. To our telegraphic columns will be found details of the ceremonies at Philadelphia.

THE "BOX" CASE.

An Old Case Revived—The Courts at Last to be Called Upon.

Those who have almost forgotten the old case of Hampton, the man who is charged with knowing a great deal about the robbery at the Safe Deposit Company, last spring, will have their recollection refreshed, next week,—unless some unforeseen accident occurs to put off the "developments," which it has taken so long to work up. The case has now been fixed for trial next Tuesday, and the ball to open the Criminal Court as the first case on that day. We are again assured that the details of this singular case will make it one of the most interesting on our criminal records. It is thought it can be disposed of during the week. Hampton, to whom the jail has been a summer resort, is in improved health now, but, nevertheless, will be glad to exchange his present quarters for freedom—if the result of the trial so favors him.

A CAR INCIDENT.

A Rather Narrow Escape.

On Wednesday evening the passengers on the Pleasant Valley car, which crossed the railroad at Anderson street, Allegheny, about six o'clock, did not have a very pleasant time. The car had got to the crossing when it had to stop to order to let pass a freight train, consisting of two sections. After the train had passed the car moved on, and just as it had got upon the track a passenger train on the West Penn road drew in sight. The passengers in the street car saw their danger and immediately a panic ensued, and a rush made for the door that was alarming to contemplate. One man, carrying a withered umbrella, laid down on the track in order that he might pass the train safely, while another man jumped on the driver's head and landed on the middle track. This frightened the animal who kicked up his heels and threw the unfortunate man seventeen and a half feet away from the scene of danger. The sudden lady and gentleman became the hot spots, and creating quite a spectacle was a man who had dropped a copper, and insisted upon finding it before he left the car. The driver got his ear over in safety, but a flagman was not to be seen in that locality where one is stationed, and ought always to be.

FINANCIAL.

No Change in Affairs—The Banks Transacting Regular Business—Currency Scarcely Required.

The financial situation in the city yesterday presented no features worthy of note. Everything seemed to be at a standstill. All the banks kept open doors as usual, and paid out on checks, whenever presented. The aggregate of the checks, however, was less than usual, indicating that the people had confidence in their depositories, and were endeavoring to tide over the temporary stringency with as little funds as possible. Late in the afternoon it was rumored that the banks proposed to close up and adopt the method in force in New York, of paying only on such sums as were needed to pay employes, and use certificates for other transactions. It was only a rumor, however, and could not be substantiated. Subsequently the announcement was made that nearly half a million of currency had been received in the city being a part of a lot that had been on the way from New York. This fact still further tended to increase public confidence in the easy condition of our banks. At last accounts all was in good condition, and unless new untoward events develop to-day Pittsburgh may be fairly considered as out of the woods.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Crushed Between Cars and Then Run Over—Killed at the Union Depot Last Evening.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, a terrible accident occurred in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company near the Union Depot, by which a night conductor of a freight train, employed by the Pan Handle route, named William Chalfant, lost his life. Chalfant was out in the yard making up a train. He was in the act of coupling two freight cars, when his foot slipped and he was caught between the bumpers. His shoulder and chest were crushed, and one of his arms was cut off. He then fell on the track, and one of the cars passed over him, severing both thighs from his body.

Soon after the accident Chalfant's mutilated body was picked up and placed on the platform. By some manner his wife, who resides on Webster avenue, was apprised of the accident. She came down only to gaze upon the horribly cut up remains of her husband. The scene was one sad to behold. It would have drawn tears from a heart of stone. Chalfant's remains were taken to his home. He leaves a wife and one child. Chalfant was known as a steady and sober man, and was well liked by all who knew him, he being of a peculiarly genial disposition. He was about thirty years of age. Coroner West will be notified to hold an inquest to-day.

SECOND AVENUE.

An Injunction Against the Contractors—Work Stopped for the Present.

For some time past the contractors having in hand the improvement of Second avenue in the outer districts have been busily engaged, and were making good progress. Yesterday, however, they were interrupted and compelled to temporarily suspend operations. The cause of this stoppage was the action of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad authorities, who procured a preliminary injunction against the Commissioners and the contractors, by filing a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas against them. The bill is directed against the City of Pittsburgh against Messrs. M. S. Moorehead, J. D. Scully, W. J. Lewis, R. H. Palmer, Jr., and Peter Donnelly, members of the Commission, and Messrs. W. D. Barton, Charles Mackin, and Patrick Shea, contractors.

The bill of complaint sets forth that the respondents are engaged excavating for said improvement in the Sixth and Fourteenth wards, and are trespassing upon the embankments of the railroad company, thereby endangering the lives of the passengers on said railroad, obstructing the United States mail and doing irreparable injury to the railroad. Our readers know that the line of the road in the Court of the last Court as the first case on that day. We are again assured that the details of this singular case will make it one of the most interesting on our criminal records. It is thought it can be disposed of during the week. Hampton, to whom the jail has been a summer resort, is in improved health now, but, nevertheless, will be glad to exchange his present quarters for freedom—if the result of the trial so favors him.

UNCLE SAM'S ENTERPRISE.

Our Postoffice to be Improved—The Proposed Changes—What Mr Mullet is Going to do About the Site—The Whole Matter to be Reviewed, and a Selection to be Made the Coming Month.

The enterprise of the Government has been exemplified for a while past, in the efforts that have been made to put our old Custom House building in a presentable condition. Success in a measure has been achieved with the upper floors, and now the lower story is to receive attention. Yesterday Mr. Thomas Boyd, Government Architect, arrived here from Washington City, where he had gone to receive instructions. Acting under orders given, he will at once commence upon alterations and renovations in the Postoffice. It is proposed to remove all the glass letter boxes now in use, and to put in their places lock boxes, the glass boxes being discarded. The Money Order department will also receive attention. It is to be made somewhat distinct from the mail department and will be fitted up with desks and counter, like a banking house, by which means business can be greatly facilitated and be transacted with greater comfort, as well as precision. More room in the Postoffice for the employees in the Postoffice proper is also to be provided, by cutting archways through the separating walls, and opening closer communication between the various apartments. The plans for these changes have been prepared, and the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

THE SITE FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS.

While in Washington attending to this matter, Mr. Boyd also received instructions from Supervisor Mullett to prepare diagrams of the various sites proposed for the contemplated new Government buildings. These diagrams are to show the position of the ground as to surface surroundings, location with reference to population and business, street widths, the grades roundabout, character of the ground for a foundation, and all other information that can be gathered in reference to each site offered. In about three weeks Mr Mullett will visit the city, when these diagrams with the accompanying explanations, are to be laid before him, and he will then make a final decision. Tous far he is reticent in the matter and says he must make another visit to the city before coming to a conclusion.

By reference to our telegraphic columns, it will be seen that one conclusion has been reached, though the question is not finally decided. It seems that the site selected by a majority of the Commission is not acceptable and that leaves the matter once again. The visit of Mr. Mullett spoken of by Mr. Boyd, will, under the circumstances, be the more interesting and important.

CLANDESTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Wail from a Rural Postmaster—His "Good Samaritan" Efforts—His Appeal for Aid.

There is a postmaster presiding over the affairs of a postal headquarters up the Monongahela valley, whose feelings have become considerably exercised as to his duty under certain delicate circumstances. Finding himself unable to grapple successfully with the difficulty before him, he seeks for aid elsewhere, and yesterday enlisted the sympathies of United States District Attorney Scoope, by the following epistolary effusion, which is creditable to his heart at least, even if nothing else. For obvious reasons we suppress place and names, but the remainder of the letter reads as follows:

September 19, 1873.

Hon. H. B Scoope:

SIR:—After my best respects to you, I want you to explain to the best mode of breaking up a species of correspondence in the mail that is cursing the young females of the country, against law, justice and humanity. It is this: parties demand letters addressed to their Canchers, Libertines, to evade the law, write letters to a third party, who delivers the correspondence to the ward, daughter or grand daughter, and the next thing heard of is a runaway match of the worst degree. Such cases actually have taken place, and Colonel W. lost a beautiful daughter—wedded to a very profligate and licentious character, and D. got a brother-in-law he don't like.

Now another case of the same kind looms up, in the first stages of its existence, and I wish for the sake of the family and for the sake of justice and humanity, you could put the matter in such a light that those attempting to thwart the law would be severely handled.

It is the family of ——. He has one daughter about sixteen years of age, that his mother and father has raised. A liberline of the worst description—a young horse jockey from Morgantown, staging here, enticed her away from home some months ago for a day or so, and the old folks got her back in a short time, and are doing their best to reclaim her. They demand of me her letters. One came from him again yesterday and I gave it to grandmother, her natural guardian. She informs me that, in that intercepted letter, this rascal had made arrangements to correspond hereafter by sending all letters listed-for-her to a trifling old negro, a unlettered darkey, and he would give them to her. The law says: "In all ordinary cases letters should be delivered in accordance with the address, but in the case of minor children residing with their natural parents, and dependent upon them for maintenance and support, as their natural guardians, such parents are entitled to control the correspondence of the aforesaid minors." Postal laws and regulations, 1873; page 180. The good old lady asked me to stop the letters and give them to her. I informed her I could not do that; therefore I have written home for a remedy, unless the darkey could be indicted under the above law for controlling the correspondence of her ward. If you think that can be done, I will strictly keep surveillance over the matter until I get positive proof, when I or brother will have him arrested forthwith.

P. S.—It would be a good thing to open the eyes of the community.

The legal gentleman appealed to as yet has not decided upon a course of action, but it is to be hoped that some method can be devised to relieve the rural postmaster from further tribulations.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Meeting in Allegheny Last Night.

The campaign in behalf of the Prohibition Party of Allegheny county was opened last night by a public meeting in front of City Hall, in the Diamond, Allegheny. The weather was hardly favorable to an outdoor gathering, but the inspiring strains of a brass band drew a goodly crowd together by eight o'clock, and the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. W. B. Ross as chairman. The formality of electing officers was dispensed with.

Mr. Ross assumed his duties without extended remarks, and introduced the Hon. F. H. Lane, of Huntingdon, as the first speaker. Mr. Lane is a pleasant elocutionist, and delivered an address of half an hour's length, during which he succeeded in greatly interesting the audience. His address was not local in its character but was devoted principally to a discussion of the general issue of temperance. He argued that prohibition was the great reform that the country needed now. He argued that prohibition reduces the taxes and in a great measure be a financial benefit to the county. That is agency in society, it took the lead of all others, sane Christian men. That no man who calmly considered the great evils of intemperance could be any thing else but a prohibitionist; that such a man would never vote for a drunkard for office, nor for a drunkard maker. He argued that every man should first individually reform temperance, then join with others in helping the cause. He would have prohibition laws passed by local communities, then by the State legislature and lastly by Congress. He did not believe in the use of a local ticket in Allegheny county, but thought it wise to make temperance a political issue, and was glad to hear that temperance men in Allegheny county had engaged in the work in earnest. Success, he believed, would in the end come to the temperance cause.

Col. John Glenn was the next speaker. He spoke especially of the political situation in Allegheny county, and said that as neither the Republican or Democratic party had recognized temperance in their platforms, the temperance men were compelled to start a party of their own. Tells led to the Prohibition party, for which the speaker predicted ultimate success. He argued at considerable length upon the details of the Prohibition movement, and argued that no temperance man could honestly fail to support it.

The meeting then adjourned after the announcement had been made for another meeting Saturday night.

The Recent Interview between a "Distinguished Citizen" and the President.

PITTSBURGH, Sep 24th 1873

The Heads of the Nation acted wisely in not going to the Theater they got enough by Theaters A Theater is a Place For Fools And Madmen but not for Rulers of An Nation. they have set a good example And I hope the People will follow thier Footsteps. There is no christianism in the Words Can Will be Found at a Theater Opera House or Dance House. they belong to the sons of Belial. I hope that the Christian Community will make an effort To breake up thes things. A Theater Actor will never Inherit The Kingdom of Heaven there is no Theater Actor there A man That Fills up his mind with such Immagenry Foolishness is not wiss I think that Mr. Grant is every thing that the People Represent him to be he is a man that Looks very determined He has a very Peculiar look. the first time that I went to see him, he was at City Hall, and that Time I thought I, would be crushed To Death by the violance of the People, they Jamed up the Door so that you could not get out or in. the Last time I had to go Eighteen, or seeing him for I happened to strole around by the Monongahela House, for I heared he was there, I Inquired of some of the men, some said he was at Library Hall others, that he was up stairs, I took a wack up and entering, the man in Hall Called my Woman. I asked her where the President was, she Told me he was in Room, Twenty-third two or three men Followed me to the Door, but they would not Knock, I Knocked And went in I had no fearness with the President, I did not think that there was any Reporter there I did not think it necessary to enter into conversation with him I, thought that he had too much business, I could maid A speech before him as long as, from here to the Capital, If Necessary Grant has been a sucess both as a civel and Military Ruler, the People have confidence in him I would not want to be President I, would not want the Responsibility but I would Except the Mayralty if tendered me. Kings are Elevated above the common Heard of mankind but Royalty dose not produce happiness. It carys with it a train of Evils. the Farmer that Flows his Native fields is the best man.

I Intended to speak to the President on the Fifteenth Amendment on the Importence of Gods name being Inscribed in the Constitution I believe in Political Equality But still I believe some men are with tenthous ant men I want to be an angel and with the angels stand

JOHN MCKEE

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

For Rent.

A desirable front room, first floor, on Sixth street, old St. Clair street. For terms &c., apply at Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

BRILLIANT AND HILAND.

How the New Water Works are Progressing—A Personal Visit Yesterday to the Brilliant and Hiland Hill Reservoirs—The Enormous Excavations That Have Been Made—The Embankments—Compartments—Influent and Effluent Chambers—Force Mains, &c.

There are, perhaps, but few of the residents of Pittsburgh who have an adequate idea how far the work has progressed on our new water works. With the object in view of furnishing our readers all the information that could be obtained on the subject, we sent one of our reportorial staff yesterday afternoon to skirmish around Brilliant and Hiland Hills, and pick up all the news he could. One thing, it is quite certain he was very successful in securing, and that was a heavy stock of mud. It almost required a diminutive water works to cleanse him of the real estate. We have no desire to be considered egotistical, but would say just here, to any one who may purpose visiting the water works, not to undertake the contract unless you are possessed of a fair share of energy and courage with which to struggle with the mud for the possession of your boot or shoe leather. Standing at the mouth of Hiland avenue, and looking up that long and in the future to-be-beautiful thoroughfare, the prospect is certainly neither inviting nor comfortable. From end to end that street is one mass of mud. Good thick mud that stickeith closer than a brother. There are no walks on either side, and how the dwellers living along the street manage to get in and out is a question that has not yet been solved. It took three quarters of an hour's patient plodding to reach the head of the avenue, and the only person met on the road was a councilman, who, with a young friend—maybe his son—was traveling with a horse and buggy in the same direction. Our reporter turning round, at the sound of wheels slushing through the mud, to see what luckless wight was so unfortunate a to be compelled to travel that way, recognized Mr. Councilman, and spoke to him in the gentlest of tones, bordering on fondness almost, hoping thereby to secure an invitation to a seat in the vehicle, although it was then occupied by two. Mr. C. said it was a nice day, and asked how far we were going.

UP TO THE WATER WORKS."

Mr. C. drove on. Our reporter had been asked, he would have taken a seat in that buggy, even if it had been piled full. If Mr. C. had asked us to accept the loan of his horse and buggy, our reporter would not have violated his nature, or committed a breach of etiquette, or run the risk of losing Mr. C.'s friendship by refusing. The gentleman drove on for a few hundred yards, unmindful of the wishful eye that took in every movement, and then turning to the right was soon lost to view among the trees of an orchard. Wiping a salt water drop from his left optic the newspaper man resumed his march up Hiland Hill and finally reach d the top, where, leaning against a convenient post, a survey of the situation was taken. The first feeling was one of disappointment. The

ENORMOUS EXCAVATION,

covering the whole top of the hill, was not, at first glance, attractive in any sense of the word. It was a gloomy, desolate looking place. Piles of dirt, puddles of mud and lakelets of water, all surrounded by an embankment several feet high, giving the whole pretty much the appearance of a fort. A few men were tinkering around here and there, some loading stone and others hauling dirt. It was evident however that a very great amount of work had been done, and it was equally plain that it had been accomplished by a much larger force of workmen constantly employed than was then at work. Asking a laborer where Mr. Howard, the contractor, could be found, he pointed to a brick house standing a short distance away, but Mr. Howard had gone to the city, and no directions were left. Mr. Henry E. Green, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Hiland hill works, as a gentleman fully competent to give all information in respect to the progress of the work. He was in doors, suffering from a very severe cold, and not being in the proper situations, pulled on his boots, and after showing a number of plans in the office, escorted our reporter over every part of the work, giving every explanation in his power.

THE TWO RESERVOIRS,

Brilliant Hill and Hiland Avenue, almost adjoin each other, the latter, however, being one hundred and twenty odd feet higher than the former. The top of the embankment around it will be twenty four feet above the bottom of the reservoir, and the embankment will be twenty four feet thick at the top. As fast as the earth is used on it, it is pressed down with a roller weighing four thousand pounds, until now it is so hard that it is not an easy job to drive a stake into it. On the inside of the hill will be put a "puddle," consisting of clay and water, made pretty thick, in order to resist the action of the water. It will extend around the entire reservoir, also a layer of broken stone and a course of WORKING WOMEN of cement. The bottom of the reservoir will be covered with concrete. It will thus be seen that when the works are completed and in oper tion, it will hardly be possible for the water to break through. Should such an accident ever occur in the future, woe be to the houses and oil refineries, &c., that may chance to stand in the way of such a torrent of water, for be it remembered the Hiland reservoir will hold one hundred and eighteen million gallons. It will be divided into two compartments, the

EASTERN AND WESTERN.

The capacity of the former is estimated at 33,000,000 gallons and the latter at 80,000,000. The division embankment will run north and south, being about on a line with the approach to the basin from Hiland avenue. The reservoir and embankment together covers about twenty seven and three quarter acres. The masons are now at work on the influent chamber into which the water will be pumped through the force mains by the double plunger engines in the pumping house to be built on Negley's Run. This chamber, through which the two compartments will be supplied with water, is located near the northern end of the division embankment and when it becomes necessary to cut off either compartments it can easily be done by shutting off the supply of water from one and pumping only into the other. Owing to the bad weather yesterday only a few men were at work, consequently nothing could be seen of their manner of operating.

THE EFFLUENT CHAMBER

through which the water runs from the reservoir into the pipe that supplies the city, is to be built just at the head of Hiland avenue. The force mains that are to be laid from the influent chamber to the pumping house are five feet in diameter. The labor of putting them in at the basin will be commenced to-day. After the work of excavating had been commenced, Mr. Howard, the contractor, was fortunate enough to discover, in the western compartment, a sand bank that will probably yield him sufficient sand to complete his contract. It is a gold mine to him, so to speak, as it will save him an expense of several thousand dollars that it would have been necessary for him to incur in having it brought from some place else. The

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK

going on at Hiland and Brilliant Hills can only be appreciated when a visit is made in person. The work was commenced last July a year ago, and the rapid progress that has been made shows that it is in the hands of capable and energetic men. The way the excavators haul out the dirt is said to be astonishing. There are twenty six of them at work, and one of them is estimated to be equal to fifteen men. For the privilege of using them the contractor pays a royalty of four dollars a day on each one. His expenses foot up per diem over five hundred dollars. The stone, water, &c., used in the work is hauled up from Halket's run over an inclined plane by a stationary engine. It is then conveyed several thousand feet to the basin over a railroad built by Mr. Howard. The stone is brought down the Allegheny Valley Railroad from a quarry near the Kiskiminetas river. When the work of constructing the masonry for the Brilliant Hill reservoir is commenced the railroad will be extended a short distance around the Hiland Hill reservoir.

ANOTHER INCLINED PLANE

built, down which will be sent everything necessary for the progress of the work in that basin. To the eye of an inexperienced person it would appear as though about the same amount of work had been done on each reservoir. The Brilliant Hill reservoir will be twenty-nine feet in depth but the Hiland reservoir will be forty-five feet of water. Its capacity is fifty-eight million gallons and it covers an area of fourteen and a half acres. The embankment is not yet finished but a great deal has been done toward its completion. As near as our reporter could calculate the division embankment runs east and west. Both the reservoirs are of

A SHAPE SO QUEER

as to be unsusceptible of description in that respect. It was necessary to make them so owing to the peculiar configuration of the ground. In the Brilliant Hill basin was discovered a perennial spring of water which it was necessary to draw off in order that no damage might be done in the future. That was done by laying a pipe, with the outlet a considerable distance away, and it now serves the purpose of supplying all the water that is needed there in the prosecution of the work. Between the two reservoirs is to run Hiland avenue, which is to be connected with Butler street. When the water works is completed and those two streets improved, and the Fifth avenue pavement finished, it will make

A DELIGHTFUL DRIVE

Of some twelve or fifteen miles, going out Fifth and Hiland avenues and returning by way of Butler street. Mr. Green informed us that in all probability the water would be flowing from the works by the fourth of next July.

Rise Early

Next Monday Morning,

and go with the crowd to the great sale at Hoboken, on the West Penn. R R. Over 250 lots, the finest sale this season. The village of Hoboken is growing rapidly.

Easy of access either by West Penn. R. R. or Allegheny Valley.

Terms easy—One-fourth and 5 years.
Free train. A. J. PENTECOST,
Free dinner. Auctioneer.

People Speak Well of the Lots

to be sold at Hoboken on next Monday.
Come and go with the crowd.
Free train leaves Federal street depot at 9:30 A. M. morning of sale. Free dinner.
One-fourth and 5 years to pay.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Visit the Splendid Village of Hoboken.

Splendid Property. Good Scenery. Good Society. Easy of access to the city.
Don't fail to attend the sale next Monday.
Train leaves Federal street depot at 9:30.
Free Train.
Free Dinner. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Visit Hoboken

Next Monday morning. The Great Sale at Hoboken on the West Penn. R. R.
Free train,
Free dinner.
Terms of the sale ¼ and 5 years.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Iron City College.

Evening Classes commence Monday, Oct. 6.

BREVITIES.

····The Rochester (Pa.) *Independent* is the latest in the field of journalism.

····The East Liberty stock yards are stocked. Eastern consignee cannot take the cattle just at present for want of greenbacks.

····A morning and evening mail between this city and Washington, Pa., is the next improvement, to be accomplished in a few days.

····Our lady readers will find notices of several millinery houses on our first page that will have their openings in a few days.

····Mr. Al Pratt has given up professional base ball playing, and hence was compelled to refuse the offer to become one of Baltimore's nine.

····The Methodist Episcopal congregation of Waynesburg has commenced the erection of a pastorage on Morris street, opposite Dr. A. B. Miller's dwelling.

····Kitty D." was again victorious at the Titusville races on Wednesday. She won the 2:34 race, and "Nettie" won the shake purse, his best time being 2:41.

····A team of horses belonging Louis Hardmeyer, of Allegheny, ran away on Spring Garden avenue and knocked down a fire alarm telegraph pole yesterday morning.

····A man named Maliy, residing on High street, while engaged at a mill on Front street, yesterday morning, was very badly injured by a heavy timber falling upon him.

····On Wednesday evening some thirty Irish laborers got on a "high" in Greensburg, and carried on there vigorously, destroying store windows, etc. No arrests were made.

····Yesterday a force of workmen commenced to erect a full set of boilers on the site above the City Poor Farm where the experiments are to be made by the Government Commission.

····It is now time for the window glass manufactories on the South Side to resume operations, but the workmen refuse to accede to the reduction of thirty per cent. in their wages.

····Thomas L. Thomas, who was cut some time ago near the Rising Sun saloon, on the South Side, yesterday entered suit before Alderman Mercer, charging Jeremiah Tomer with the deed. He was arrested, and in default of $1,000 bail, committed for trial.

····THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, for the week ending Saturday, is now ready for delivery. It is one of the best, handsomest, and cheapest weekly journals in the country, and this number is exceptionally full of interesting original and selected reading matter. Send for a specimen copy.

····It was Miss Prudence Megraw, aged seventy five years, who was so seriously injured on Tuesday evening by stepping down into the cellar of her residence, on Linden street, Allegheny, the doors of which had been left open, and not Mrs Holmes, as was stated in this paper yesterday.

····A little boy named Rock, residing near Rice's landing, came running home on Tuesday from the cornfield in which he had been at work, badly bleeding from cuts in the face. He said he had been shot. A doctor was summoned, who, singulary to remark, took a large piece of glass from the wound.

····Charles Dougherty was found early yesterday morning by Officer Johnson lying on the pavement on Liberty street, with his head cut over the left eye and forty-five dollars in his pocket. How he received the wound is not known. It was dressed by the City Physician, and Dougherty was discharged at the morning hearing.

····Yesterday a girl named Lizzie Turner, who resides on Larkin's alley, South Side, met with a severe accident. She was engaged sewing on a machine when her hand got caught in the machinery, and before it could be released the fingers were badly mutilated. Dr. Duff dressed the wounds without resorting to amputation.

····The third social entertainment of the Green Street M. E. Sunday School, will be held this evening in the church on Green street above Cedar street, between Madison avenue and Chestnut street, Allegheny. The music will be furnished by the Arch Street M. E. Choir. The speaking will be done by Revs. Vernon and Butts. The children will each receive a package at the close of the exercises. Such of the school are invited to attend.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

Mass Meeting Next Week in Lafayette Hall—Prominent Men to Explain Louisiana Politics.

An announcement, signed by A. D Johnson, G. S Woodson, C. T. Neale, B. F. Fulpress, T. J. Hall and Paul J. Caperton, composing the Reception Committee, has been handed us, inviting all citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity to attend a grand reception of distinguished citizens of Louisiana, General Chester, Col. Ingraham, Gen. Barbour and Hon. P. B. S. Pinchbe, at Lafayette Hall, on next Wednesday evening. No doubt our readers are already aware of the fact that a party of prominent Louisianians are now making a tour throughout the North and Western States, and that the principal cities mass meetings of reception have been held. Among the visitors are the gentlemen named above, also Hon. J. Henrie Burch, State Senator. General Morris is a member of the Louisiana bar, and commander of the first brigade of the State militia under the Kellogg government. Col. Jas. H. Ingraham is also a State Senator.

These gentlemen are expected to arrive in Pittsburgh early next week, and preparations are being made for a grand mass meeting on Wednesday evening. Messrs. Benjamin Pulpress, P. of C. T. Mall and others are now making arrangements, and Lafayette Hall has been engaged. The visitors are also speakers, and citizens generally will have an opportunity to hear statements of the vexed question of Louisiana politics. The meeting promises to be an interesting one and will no doubt attract a large audience. In Philadelphia, a few evenings since, Hibernia Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and Col. John W. Forney, President, while a large number of the most prominent and influential citizens occupied seats upon the platform as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Colonel Forney addressed the assemblage at length, and was followed by General Chesser, the colored member of the Louisiana bar. Before putting the question of adjournment Colonel Forney said that the speech of General Chesser was the most remarkable he had read by our whole people, and that it cleared up the whole Louisiana complication, and showed that Louisiana was a Republican State by a large majority.

THE PUMPING HOUSE.

Mr. Lowry in Charge of the Foundations—The Work to be Rapidly Pushed Forward.

It was apprehended that some difficulty would be encountered yesterday by Mr. Lowry in endeavoring to carry out the order of the Water Commission requiring him to take possession and prosecute the work on the foundation for the new pumping house at Negley's Run, but any fears that might have been entertained regarding a determined opposition on the part of Mr. Douglass proved groundless. Mr. Lowry, accompanied by Lieutenant Harper, who had charge of a detail of police, went to Negley's Run yesterday morning and took possession of the work, Mr. Douglass making no resistance. There were twenty-five men at work yesterday under the supervision of Mr. Lowry, and that force will be increased to one hundred and fifty as soon as laborers can be procured. Mr. Douglass states that he is willing to sell to the Water Commission the stone he has ready, and the tools he has purchased, at ten per cent. above cost, added for commission. He does not, however, by this offer wish it to be considered that he in any wise coincided in the act of the board in attempting to annul his contract, and driving him from the work, for to stop him from any after proceedings. Mr. Lowry has already on the ground two forty inch boilers and four six inch syphon pumps which were put up last week, and will be put in operation yesterday. On Wednesday he shipped to Negley's Run three dozen shovels, three dozen picks, three dozen wheelbarrows, and the same number of sets of tools necessary for the quarries.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The fact that Mr. Barrett is drawing large and fashionable, as well as enthusiastic audiences, shows decidedly that art, as given in the higher walks of the drama, is fully appreciated in this vicinity. Last evening the "Marble Heart" was presented. The comparison of Mr. Barrett as "Pildeau" with Mr. Adams, is as the classic to the natural. He lacks the fire and vim, if it might so be called, of Mr. Adams, but his characterization shows a profound study, and consequently he gives us an original conception, full of beautiful coloring. Mr. Gotthold as "Vyage" was excellent, and Mr. Irving, in the small character of "Chateaumarpin," was simply immense. Mrs. Eiseler made an effective "Mlle Marco," and the balance of the cast, including Messrs. Price and Fisher, and Mrs. Irving, Miss Rickords and Miss Kate Baker, rendered efficient support. This evening Bulwer's "Richelieu"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh here is rapidly drawing to a close. They only remain two nights longer. "Poverty Flat" is finding much favor. The Albaughs are conscientious artists and Manager Beamer tenders them efficient support with a competent stock company.

ADMS' AMERICAN THATRE.—The good bills provided are the means of filling this house nightly. Go there this evening if you want to enjoy yourself.

MASONIC HALL.—This hall is filled nightly to witness the beautiful scenes of the tour through Ireland. The multiplicity of songs and dances and ecmicalities interspersed, renders this a very desirable entertainment to attend.

THE MARKETS.

August Receipts and Expenditures.

A meeting of the Market Committee of Councils was to be held last night, but there was no quorum present. The following report was submitted by Superintendent Caskey:

RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST.

Diamond Market	$3,385 66
South Side	645 65
Fifth Avenue	198 50
Fifth Ward	6 10
Total market receipts	$4,235 91

EXPENDITURES FOR AUGUST.

Diamond Market	$ 553 00
South Side	161 83
Fifth Avenue	135 00
Fifth Ward	25 00
Total	$ 874 83

EXPENDITURES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Diamond Market	$ 492 00
South Side	162 83
Fifth Avenue	135 00
Fifth Ward	25 00
Total	$ 814 83

The September receipts cannot be given until after the close of the month.

Holiday

NEXT MONDAY.

Everybody appears to be going to the great sale of lots at Hoboken, only 8½ miles from Allegheny City, on the West Penn. R R.
Free dinner. A. J. PENTECOST,
Free train. Auctioneer.

MARRIED.

WIGHTMAN—RUSSELL—Tuesday, September 23, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, Reisterstown, Baltimore co., Md., by Rev. Wm. Hollingsworth, J. SMILEY WIGHTMAN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss SUSIE M. RUSSELL, youngest daughter of the late Alex. H. Russell, M. D.

DAVIS—McCAY—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. James Davis, assisted by the Rev. George Hill, D. D., THOMAS D. DAVIS, M. D., of Dayton, Ohio, to Miss LIZZIE D. McCAY, eldest daughter of the late Rev. David McCay.

FUHR—WOLF—On Thursday evening, Sept. 25th, 1873, by the Rev. Samuel Laird, Pastor of the First Rev. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mr. EDWARD R. FUHR, of this city, and Miss TILLIE G. WOLF, daughter of H. G. Wolf, Esq., of Geetysburg, Pa.

DIED:

KREBS—On Wednesday, September 24th, 1873, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., NANCY KREBS, wife of Michael Krebs, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 355 River avenue, Allegheny City, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, September 26th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCGEE—On Wednesday morning, September 24, Mrs. MARGARET MCGEE, wife of the late Wm. H. McGee, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 98 4th street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE, Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES are believed to be superior to any others now in use. Plain cases, large size, untrimmed, sold as low as $12, at No. 123 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Rights for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.09.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Trees, Bulbs, Flowers,
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits.
HOLLAND BULBS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
Cut flowers in every design, by
J. R. & A. Murdoch,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Catalogues free on application. d8s

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of Charles and Alfred Bowman, bankrupts, it appearing that the above named bankrupts had conformed to their duty, it was ordered that they be discharged from all their debts, except such as are by law excepted.

In the matter of James Linn, Sr., of Washington county, bankrup